THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO 247 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH

Alice Buildings, Fort,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. G. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds.. Rs. 26,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

Chief Agents:

MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,

31-45 Church Gate Street.

AGENTS WANTED

IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI,

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PUBLIC NOTICES:

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1917, for paving footpaths along (1) Frere Road, Abdul Rahman Street, Girgaum Road, Charni Road and Balaram Street, and (2) Mayo Road and Esplanade Road.

2. Form of contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 15th October, 1917.
284

CRUSHED BONES & BONE MEAL.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE. Buyers please enquire at
Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
Murzban Road, Fort.
261

DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY has been POSTPONED to the middle of November, the Drawing will take place on the 30th November, 1917, and subsequent days. All Counterfoils of tickets with the sale proceeds should reach the Honorary Treasurer at Dhar, before the 15th of November, 1917, as directed by Mr. P. N. Banerji, the Dewan, Dhar State, in his notice dated the 17th September, 1917. And the public should know that Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co., Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 2, are appointed Sole Agents to sell the tickets for Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Sind, Baluchistan, Quetta, Lahore, Lucknow and Allahabad. If the public intend to buy tickets, they should not lose the opportunity to take the advantage of this Lottery and should buy from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co. or SUB-AGENTS, as the Drawing is coming near.

MOTILAL D. MEHTA,
The Honorary Chief Agent,
The Dhar State War Fete Lottery.
72

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 845 of 1917.

JUNAS HAJI ESSAK ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
VALI MAHOMED ABU ..... Defendant

IN the above suit the Defendant VALI MAHOMED ABU served the Plaintiff JUNAS HAJI ESSAK with a Notice of Motion dated 19th September 1917, praying for an order that the plaintiff may be restrained pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit from (a) giving notices to the tenants of the Lalwady Property subject matter of the suit, (b) publishing notices in Newspapers warning the public against purchasing or taking a mortgage of the Lalwady property from the defendant Vali Mahomed Abu without reference to the plaintiff Junas Haji Essak and (c) doing any other act as would interefere with the defendant Vali Mahomed Abu's management of or dealing with the said property.

The said Notice of Motion came on for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the 27th day of September, 1917, when the plaintiff Junas Haji Essak by his Counsel gave an undertaking to the following effect:—

"The said Junas Haji Essak will not give notices to tenants warning them against paying rents to the defendant Vali Mahomed Abu that he will not otherwise interfere in Vali Mahomed Abu's management of the Lalwady property and that he will not publish any notice in Newspapers as he did on 22nd August, 1917. The defendant undertook to give inspection to the plaintiff of the accounts of the said property."

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Defendant Vali Mahomed Abu's Attorney.

Dated 12th Oct. 1917.
275

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Lakaria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUIPPING OFFICES WITH UP-TO-DATE EVER-LASTING STEEL FURNITURE, Etc. Etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH STEEL OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OFFICE TABLES WITH FIRE PROOF COMPARTMENTS, VERY LARGE LIBRARY RACKS, UP-TO-DATE FILING CABINETS AND DEVICES BOOK-KEEPERS DESKS, FIRE-PROOF OMNIBUSES FIBRE BASKETS, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, the remaining very valuable best special cold rolleds steel office and household furniture such as linolium and steel top dining tables of varieties accommodating kitchen cabinets steel-lockers, office steel cupboards, book racks, racks for storing heavy materials, rich office tables, up-to-date filing cabinets and devices, parcel sealers, book shelves, office tables with fire-proof compartments, fire-proof omnibuses useful to banks and large offices, book keepers desks, fibre baskets useful for mills and stores, a very rich library rack, only one of its type and the best one. Sanitary towels, towel holders, tissue paper holders, letter trays etc., etc.

A lot of steel and fibre castors also.

The property of the Steel Equipment Coy.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Note.—Steel furniture compared to wooden furniture has been invariably found to be more economical also not the least affected by changes of climate or weather besides being vermin proof. Looking to the ever increasing prices of timber now at their zenith this furniture can be safely recommended.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Oct. 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,

Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families.

Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR R. P.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. A. G. CHRISTIANSEN MANAGER OF MESSRS. GARLIC & CO.

Very valuable handsome teakwood and breakable handsome teakhold furniture by well-known makers, rich platedware, glasswarr, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st October 1917, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the "Den" at Mahim Bazar Road, Mahim, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas, and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror backs handsome corner cabinets, clothes basket revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, babacots, perumbulator, blackwood carved pier tables and chiffoneers wash-hand table palm stand chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, durrie carpets table ornaments, oil paintings, rich platedware glassware, crockeryware, old Chinaware, etc.

The property of the late Mr. A. G. Christiansen, Manager of Messrs. Garlic & Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Oct. 1917.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MESSAGE

by a qualified Lady.

Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
803, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1788.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion: every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For Public and Legal Notices see Front page.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. Carr, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK.)

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents in Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless.)

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays: 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292.

FRUITS.

SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND JAMS.—Supplying Kandhar Pears, No. 18, Apples, No. 24, Pomegranates 16 lbs, Grapes 8 lbs., each kind Rs. 9, also assorted kinds of Jams hermetically sealed in 2 lbs. Tins 8; 16 and 24 for Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 respectively, all charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co., QUETTA. Tele. "Hakim." 280

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a foreman for turning and fitting shops in an Engineering Firm, Bombay. Apply to Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for a Native State an experienced L.M.S. or M.B.; B.S. LADY DOCTOR, strong in midwifery. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. with free quarters. Should apply with testimonials to Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 240

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for office vicinity Bombay SHORTHAND TYPIST. LADY TYPIST AND LADY OFFICE ASSISTANTS. Apply in own handwriting stating salary required to Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 285

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—By an Honours Graduate, with excellent references, knowing mercantile law, business correspondence and typewriting, COMPANIONSHIP, SECRETARYSHIP or decent EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 293 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 278

AN M.A., a LECTURER in English and History in a college, and strong in Mathematics, is willing to spare some hours to work as a SECRETARY, COMPANION or TUTOR in a family, or a short time TEACHER in a local schoo. Excellent testimonials. Please write to Box No. 288, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 244

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase, TANNING and LEATHER DRESSING MACHINERY new or secondhand of any description. Send full particulars and prices to the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER CO., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady. 281

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPE WRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53 Medows Street, Fort. 977

ROLLER SKINS.—Special quotations for Best quality Roller Skins, Natural Color, size 26in.x22in. Rs. 47 dozen. 24in.x22in. Rs. 46 dozen. 24in.x20in. Rs. 44 dozen, 22in.x19in. Rs. 42 dozen. Order early from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpadi, Madras. 233

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Brogued Oxford Shoe Handsewn Stout soles, medium round Toes leather lines, sizes 6 to 10 in stock made from the raw hide to the finished shoe in our Tannery and Factory. Price Rs. 7-8 from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 234

FOR SALE.—W. P. CANVAS HOLDALLS 5 by 3 ft. leather bound, complete Rs. 15. Drab colour canvas boots, leather lined, leather toe caps, solid soles, Rs. 6, superior brown leather boots. Solid soles Rs. 10, Ammunition Boots, studded soles, Rs. 6-8. BOOT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rathutoria. 279

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—TO HINDUS ONLY,—FLATS on the Hughes Road, Choupaty.—Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR. 212

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be RE-OPENED for all description of traffic on and from TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1917.

2. The first up train will be No. 472 Mixed leaving Matheran at 13-45 and arriving at Neral at 15-18.

3. The first down train will be No. 473 Mixed leaving Neral at 16-25 and arriving at Matheran at 18-25.

4. Thereafter the usual train service as shown below will be in force:—

DOWN TRAINS.

471 Mixed.

	H.	M.
Neral dep.	10	0
Matheran arr.	12	0

473 Mixed.

	H.	M.
Neral dep.	16	25
Matheran arr.	18	25

UP TRAINS.

470 Mixed.

	H.	M.
Matheran dep.	7	45
Neral arr.	*9	15

472 Mixed.

	H.	M.
Matheran dep.	13	45
Neral arr.	15	18

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th October, 1917. 262

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL REHMAN HAJI TYEB HAJI ESSA FAZLA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house and a stable standing thereon, situate lying and being at Surti Moholla, otherwise known as Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1536 and 3102, New No. 8697, Old Survey Nos. 2589 and 2588 and New Survey No. 4026 and bounded on the East by the property of Jan Mahomed Salemahomed on the West by Surti Moholla or Tank Street, aforesaid on the North partly by the property of Nanalal Narotamdas and others and partly by the property of Jan Mahomed Haji Dewji and others and on the South by the property of Memon Haji Vyidina Haji Ebrahim and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor [illegible] Ward Nos. 408, 409 and 410 and Street Nos. 135, 137, 139 (1) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 13th day of October, 1917. 282

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HOOSEIN ALLIBHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 278 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 748, 749, New No. 5969, Old Survey Nos. 1107, 1108 and New Survey No. 8550 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1954, 1955, Street Nos. 52, 95 to 101 and 52A, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Mint Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by Mint Road, on the West by Mody Street, on the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and on the South by the property of Aga Gulam Husein bin Aga Abdul and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1917.

SHROFF & DINSHA,
286. Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS:

Do not Fail to See

the most charming English actress

Miss. EVE BALFOUR

"FIVE NIGHTS" AND THE "WOMAN WHO DID" FAME.

IN

the film version adapted from the well known novel of the same name and title

BURNT WINGS
BURNT WINGS

BY

Mrs. STANLEY WRENCH

It is a film that will make you think

THRICE NIGHTLY: 7; 8-45; 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

DIRECT FROM LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON:

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

NOW RUNNING AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON, AS WELL AS AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.

The story is about German Spies trying to kidnap a British Officer while he is on leave and take him on a U-Boat to Germany. He pretends to make love to the woman spy and nearly loses his own sweetheart, but he outwits the Huns and his lover performs a desperate deed of heroism.

THE BIGGEST THING BOMBAY HAS YET SEEN. PACKING THE HOUSE AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
"PEG O' MY HEART"
The charming story of an Irish girl whose sunny nature transforms a miserable family into a happy one.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
Somerset Maughan's latest comedy:—
"CAROLINE"
A recent great success in London.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
Hall Caine's Great Drama:—
"THE PRODIGAL SON"
Showing how husband and wife suffer when they are not well mated. The man in the play, having gone through the vicissitudes of life, learns wisdom by his bitter experience.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

Night prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose and Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

NEW POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.
"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
"MR. VAMPIRE"
"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!
2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
OF PRESENT REVUE SERIAL!

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
The
GAIETY REVUE COY.
presents
THE GREAT REVUE SERIAL
THE BANG GIRLS ON TOUR.
with such stage and scenic effects never yet attempted on any INDIAN stage.
SEE
THE REALISTIC SHIPWRECK
of the
S. S. PRISCILLA.
SEE HOW
A BRITISH SUBMARINE
rescues
THE BANG GIRLS.
NOT IN PICTURES
but actually mounted and enacted on the stage.
SEE THE NAVAL PATRIOTIC FINALE
THE STAGE COVERED WITH RAGING WATER.
A MINOR ITEM
"Another little WINK would NOT do us ny harm"
THURSDAY NEXT OCT. 18th
OUR REVUE SERIAL No. III.
THE BANG GIRLS
IN A HAREM.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira).
176

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

Tuesday & Wednesday 16th & 17th Oct.
For the first time in Bombay,
The Girl behind the Counter
Thursday, October 18th.
BEAUTIES & VARIETIES.
Friday, October 19th.
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
Saturday, October 20th.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 6-30
The Sensational Serial Film
"THE IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine Trio,"
PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE, SHELDON LEWIS
This week Two Episodes.
See this Sensational story TO-DAY and become acquainted with the baffling Mystery
"THE LAUGHING MASK."
Popular Prices, Rs. 2, 1, and annas 8 and 4.

THE
EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15; and 10 p.m.
Where Films of distinction are shown. Photoplays different from others.
EVERY WEEK A NOVELTY
THIS WEEK
A Topical of Great Local Interest
WITH THE KUT RELIEF FORCE
in
MESOPOTAMIA.
Remarkable pictures shown for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Scenes round Basra. Pictures of captured Trenches. The Tigris Fleet. Monitors at work. Evacuating the Wounded when Kut was captured and a host of extremely interesting Pictures never before seen.
A True animated picture of
LIFE IN MESSPOT
The Essanay Company
present
"THE RETURN OF RICHARD NEAL"
Starring FRANCIS BUSHMAN
A splendid Actor rarely seen on the Bombay Screen.
An absorbing psychological analysis of the human mind, the plot of this remarkable production, and the story made intensely fascinating by the psycic and hypnotic influence introduced into it.
MUTT and JEFF
The popular Cartoon Comics in
"A BACHELORS DAY"

"NOW LET US TALK:"
You might and it is easy to forget a handkerchief
WHEN YOU GO TO A CINEMA
but have you ever heard of people forgetting their Straw hats, Hand bags, Purses containing Diamond rings, Diamond ear-rings, Diamond studs other and valuables ???
Well it is a daily happening
AT THE
ELDORADO
CINEMA
THIS WEEK
ISN'T THIS PROOF ENOUGH??
Since Saturday the first tremendous
8 PARTS OF
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"
has, and is causing havoc (packed daily) from start to finish people are simply jumping off their seats. Thrills, excitements surprises, and suspense in **THE VOICE ON THE WIRE** are so constant and great that anyone, not only will forget their wearings and valuables, but also of being at a Cinema performance imagining is all reality. Come and judge and give your candid opinion,
The above valuables were claimed by Mr. Sorabji Lalla and for Sticks, Straw Hats, etc., apply at **ELDORADO** with particulars
TIME—7-0, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
LAMINGTON ROAD (North). TELEPHONE NO. 1304.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7., 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT
SECOND INSTALMENT.
"PATRIA" "PATRIA" "PATRIA"

The Great Preparedness Serial
Featuring
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
The best dressed and best known woman in America.
An absolute feast of thrills.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LONESOME LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"
A two-part comedy by this famous comedian.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 27th of Zilhai, 1335.
Parsi: 6th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 29th of Thisri, 5677

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 17.

Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, Concert by Officers of Mercantile Marine, 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "The Girl Behind the Counter" and Excelsior Pictures in "Iron Claw" at 6-30 p.m.

The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Seven Days' Leave."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ...	7 40	21 21

BAND AT THE P.V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

To-morrow at 9 p.m. a concert will be given by the Officers of the Mercantile Marine serving on vessels now in the harbour. A varied programme has been arranged, and all are invited.

A. I. EMPIRE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

"The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League will be held at the League Rooms, 113, Esplanade Road Fort, on Wednesday the 17th instant, and will be followed by a social and dance. Members and their friends are cordially invited."

SECOND BELGAUM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Belgaum District Conference will be held at Athni, on the 13th, 14th and 15th prox. At a public meeting held at Athni on the 2nd October, the Reception Committee of the Conference was constituted, with Mr. Narandappa Shetti, ex-president of the Local Municipality and a leading Lingait Merchant, as Chairman, The preliminary work in connection with the Conference is proceeding vigorously.

"UNTOUCHABLES" AND POLITICS.

A meeting of 'untouchables' was held here last evening in Baliwala Theatre with Mr. Lathe in the chair. The Meeting was attended by about one hundred people. An association for safeguarding the interests of the people of "untouchable classes" was formed and it was resolved to send a deputation to Mr. Montagu with a view to press on his attention the demands of the untouchables.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial: Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Address.—BOMBAY, 16.

HIGH COURT.

Proceedings re: the Estate of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal.

An application was made on the 29th September last regarding the estate of the late Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten by Mr. Govindlal, the grandson of the deceased, who applied that the agreement of compromise entered into between all the parties should be recorded and that a decree should be passed in accordance therewith and that in the alternative if the Court is not pleased to pass such a decree the Receiver, Mr. R. D. Sethna, be directed to take charge of the properties.

In his affidavit Mr. Govindlal stated that after the appointment of Mr. R. D. Sethna as Receiver made by the Court on 19th July, 1917, all the parties compromised their disputes and differences by an agreement in writing, which was signed on the 22nd day of July, and that thereafter his father Bunsilal Motilal went to Hyderabad and returned after about four weeks and after his return he refused to abide by the compromise and did not agree to take a Consent Decree in those terms. The terms of compromise *inter alia* provided that Mr. Govindlal was to manage the Bombay business and properties and to advance up to Rs. 17 lakhs without the permission of Mr. Bunsilal and that the said Bunsilal was to manage the Hyderabad properties and business and was to advance up to Rs. 17 lakhs without the consent of Govindlal and that the income of the whole estate was to be divided into six parts, one for the father Bunsilal and five parts for the five sons of Bunsilal.

Bunsilal put in an affidavit in which he objected to a decree being passed in terms of the compromise alleging that he did not properly understand the terms of the agreement of compromise. Raghunathdas Harakhchand, the son-in-law of Bunsilal, and the guardian *ad litem* of Bunsilal's minor sons, also put in an affidavit alleging that the terms were not beneficial to the minors. The said Govindlal put an affidavit in rejoinder alleging that the terms were properly understood by Bunsilal, but he had changed his mind and that Raghunathdas had been induced by Bunsilal to allege that the terms were not for the benefit of minors.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Desai for Mr. Govindlal.
Mr. Setalvad for Bunsilal.
Mr. Kanga for Raghunathdas.
Mr. Bahadurji for Bai Birdibai, wife of Bunsilal, and the Advocate-General for himself.

The learned Advocate-General stated to the Court that as Bunsilal and Raghunathdas, the guardian *ad litem* did not consent to the terms of compromise he could not press for a decree and that it would be unnecessary to read the affidavits and that there was no other course left to his client under the circumstances, but to ask for the reappointment of the Receiver to take charge of the properties.

The learned Judge made an order accordingly authorising the Receiver to take charge of the properties at once and made costs costs in the action.

CORONER'S COURT.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Fatmabai, a woman, aged twenty-five years, a servant in the employ of one Abdul Hamid, a bread seller. Abdul Hamid deposed that Umrao Gulmahomed, the husband of the deceased, came to him on Sunday morning near second Kumbharwada and asked for her wages. The deceased objected to the wages being paid to her husband and there was a row between them. About 11 a.m. she went to sleep on a bed on the roadside, where the husband came about 3 p.m. and struck her with a knife and ran away. Information was given to the Police, and the deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday night.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital said that on admission to the hospital, the deceased was unconscious. She died in the night and the death was due to concussion of the brain.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Paribai, a girl, aged twelve years. The evidence was to the effect that a taxi car was going along Haines Road towards Jacob's Circle at 6 p.m. on Sunday, when the deceased was seen running on the road from left to right. The deceased turned back, when a motor car was coming from the opposite direction, and the driver blew his horn. The deceased was knocked down and run over by the car. The car had been travelling at 15 to 20 miles an hour. It was further alleged that the driver pulled up suddenly and the wheel passed over the deceased, who was dragged about four paces. Information was given to the Police and the deceased was removed to the morgue. Further enquiry was adjourned.

WIFE-MURDER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Anoosayabai, a woman wife of one Naorati Ganu. The evidence was that about 3-30 a.m. on Sunday in consequence of information received that a woman was was shouting for help in a room in a chawl at Parel Road, Police Constable No. 642F. went to the room, where he found the door fastened from inside. He and another Police sepoy asked the person inside to open the door. On the door being opened they found the deceased lying dead on her back with blood under her neck. A stone was found lying near her head. They arrested the deceased's husband, and had the body removed to the morgue. Dr. Arthur Powell, who had examined the body of the deceased, said he found the face extensively lacerated and the skull broken. In his opinion death was due to those injuries. They might have been caused by hammering with a stone. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries inflicted with a stone by her husband Naorati Ganu.

PARSI WEDDING AT POONA.

On Sunday last Miss Cooverbai Cowasji Jehanghir, daughter of Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Bart., and Lady Jehanghir, was married at Readymoney Hall, Poona, to Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law, and a popular member of Poona society. About four hundred prominent people of Bombay and Poona attended the wedding, and after the ceremony, the guests were entertained at dinner by Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehanghir.

HUNS FEEL PINCH OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A Leipzig message states that the Minister of the Interior, replying to complaints in the Bavarian Diet, said that people should not be optimistic regarding potato crops, and the greatest precautions were necessary as regards all rationing. Supplies of leather for civilians were the worst conceivable and were occasioning the greatest anxiety. There was no prospect of relieving the shortage of petroleum and benzine

SEQUEL TO RECENT FATALITY.

PARSI CHARGES TRAM DRIVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle resumed the further hearing of the case in which Kavasha Aderji Gogawala charged Maiku, a tram car driver, with driving in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to Pirojsha Dorabji Delvadawalla, a Parsi medical student.

Mr. M. P. Kanga, solicitor, and Mr. H. J. Dalal, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barristers-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

Dinsha J. Bamboat, a medical student, deposed that on August 1, he, the deceased Rustomji F. Doctor got into a Grant Road car at the J. J. Hospital and when they arrived at the Grant Road terminus they noticed a tram car standing in front of their car. They got down after two other passengers had left the car. The witness got down first, and the deceased was the next after him. The last to get down was Doctor. No other passenger was behind Doctor. After Doctor had alighted they began to move on. The witness crossed the lines between the two cars to go to the opposite pavement. Immediately after he crossed the lines of his car and when he was just on the second line of the rails, he heard a shriek. He turned back and saw the deceased jammed between the two cars. The witness shouted to the accused, who was the driver of their car to back the car. The accused was at his post with his hands on the brakes. After some time he backed the car and the deceased was extricated. The accused appeared to be confused when he shouted out to him. He did not see any other passenger near where this occurred. The tram which had halted in front of their car did not move. The witness said he was charged before the Court, but the charge was withdrawn after the Coroner's verdict. The witness produced the accused's statement before the Coroner.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said he could not say how the car of the accused moved. The car might have remained standing for a minute.

Mr. W. D. Foskett, an engineer in the Tramway Company, said when near a stopping station the driver had to turn the driving handle to the off position to cut the current off and ply his hand brake, and when the car came to a rest he might partly release his hand brake. At or near a terminus he might partly or wholly release the hand brake. When the car was stationary, the driving handle stuck out at an angle of about 45deg. to the centre bar of the car. No great force was required to move it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanga, the witness said if the brake was wholly released, the driving handle of a car, which was stationary, could be easily made to work by a side push from a passenger who was alighting. The driver who had his hands on the brakes was in full control of the car. Even if the passengers had not alighted the driver might release the brake. The best driver might do so. He had not heard of an alighting passenger giving a jerk to the driving handle.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 15.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Rifles.

PART I.

949 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 20-10-1917:—

At Headquarters:—

Monday, 15th— 7 to 9 a.m., "A" and "B" Companies (Actives) and Recruits. Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 15th—7 to 8 a.m., Reserves, Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 15th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.

Tuesday, 16th—7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Tuesday, 16th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Recruits and Stretcher class.

Wednesday, 17th—7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Wednesday, 17th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Recruits and Stretcher class.

Thursday, 18th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.

Friday, 19th—7 to 9 a.m., "A" and "B" Companies (Actives) and Recruits. (Reserves voluntary.) Dress, Drill order, Grey shirts.

Friday, 19th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.

Saturday, 20th—5-30 to 6-30 p.m., Stretcher class.

950 Musketry.—The Rifle range is allotted for class firing as follows:—

Monday, 15th—"B" Company. Parts I and II. Table "C."

Wednesday, 17th and Thursday, 18th—"A" Company. Parts I and II. Table "C."

Friday, 19th and Saturday, 20th—"B" Company. Parts I and II. Table "C."

Members detailed to attend on the above days will parade on the range at 7 a.m., Dress, Drill order.

951 Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of Clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily except Sunday.

PART II.

952 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 479 Cpl. E. V. Richards, "B" Company, from 16-10-1917 to 22-10-1917.
(Lonavla Dett.)

No. 68 Pte. C. B. Pooley, "B" Company, from 16-10-1917 to 15-6-1918.

No. 48 Pte. S. B. Hicken, "B" Company, from 16-10-1917 to 15-6-1918.

953 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 507 Pte. C. W. A. Turner, "B" Company (medically unfit).

No. 678 Pte. Otto Rothfield, "A" Company (transferred to Sind Rifles).

954 Instruction.—There will be a short lecture and demonstration of the handling of 1914 Pattern Rifle by the Commandant, Branch School of Musketry, Satara on the Short Range, Ghorpuri Lines on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, at 7-30 a.m. All Officers and N. C. Os. will attend.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club, are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant.

The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for the firing of matches 1, 2 and 3 on Thursday 18th, Tuesday 23rd and Tuesday 30th October. Copies of Rules, Bye-laws and Programme of competitions for the season 1917-18 will be available on Thursday, 18th, and may be had on application to the Adjutant.

POLICEWOMAN'S PUGNACITY.

A scene occurred between two women police engaged in a Government munitions factory yesterday, when a difference of opinion arose between a woman constable and her inspector. In her anger the constable, a powerfully-built woman, caught up the inspector in her arms and threw her into an adjacent stream. There was more mud than water in the stream and when extricated the inspector was in a strange plight, though un injured. Officers of the regular police staff were called, and under their escort the woman constable left the factory while the inspector received the attentions of subordinates.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE."

The huge crowds that have been going to the Royal Opera House during the past few evenings to see "Seven Days' Leave" have demonstrated by their enthusiasm what a tremendous hit has been scored by the Howitt-Phillips Company. The actors have now settled down to their parts and are giving a sterling show. A very special feature, in the war shrine scene, is the number of children who take part. Some delightful little girls and a choir of clear voiced boys help to dress the stage and give a touch of realism to the work of the principles. As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the play is being presented to-night, at tomorrow's matinee and at the afternoon show next Saturday.

"GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER"

At the Excelsior Theatre last night the Bandmann Musical Comedy Company presented "The Girl Behind the Counter" for the first time. It is not one of their best shows. Miss Dora Dolaro played the title role with charm. Mr. Reeves Hansford worked very hard as General Willoughby and made a real success, being always funny. Miss Alice May scored with a dainty characterisation of Nivette. Miss Guidici was the manageress and Miss Georgie Devoe was Lady Willoughby. Mr. Ansell was here, there and everywhere in three parts. Mr. Wal E. Kirby, Mr. Clayton Robbins and Mr. Con Colyer were also in the cast. This piece will also be seen to-night.

INDIAN NEWS.

Mrs. Besant is on a short visit to Simla.

The death is announced of the Junior Ranee of Cochin.

The Camp office of the Indian Munitions Board will open at Delhi on the 12th November.

News has been received from Jeddah that pilgrims on termination of ceremonies at Arafat returned to Mecca on September 27th. The arrangements throughout are reported to have been excellent.

A public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans of Calcutta was held yesterday to devise means to alleviate sufferings caused by recent Bakr-Id disturbances in Arrah. The Hon. K. B. Dutt presided. A fund was opened and Rs. 1,1000 collected on the spot. A committee was appointed to raise the fund.

At a meeting of the Indian Christians presided over by the Rev. G. W. Shukla on Saturday at Lucknow, it was decided to ask the Local Government that deputations of Indian Christians of the United Provinces should wait on Mr. Montagu to lay their communal claims before him.

There was an outbreak of fire during the early hours of Saturday morning at the Supply and Transport godown at Calcutta belonging to Government. After a hard struggle for over two hours the Fire Brigade brought the fire under control. The damage is estimated to be over a lakh of rupees. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

The troops in garrison paraded in strength yesterday morning for inspection by Major General May, Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division. In addition to the Regulars, the I.D.F. turned out in full, the muster comprising Lucknow Rifles with Martiniere Cadet Companies, Armoured Car units and O. and R. Rifles. The parade was a brilliant affair. There was a small gathering of spectators including ladies.

At an open air public meeting on the joint requisition of Hindus and Mahomedans held at Nagpur. Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, retired Deputy Commissioner, presiding, a resolution protesting against the continued detention of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali was passed. Both communities appealed for harmony during the coming Moharam and Dashera festivals.

A disastrous accident occurred on Saturday evening near Nati Imli in Benares City where the Ramlila was going on, and hundreds of men had gathered to see the fair. A pucca brick and stone wall of a house there suddenly collapsed killing twelve men and injuring nearly a hundred. Several persons have fractured their legs.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Amroati was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League on the 9th instant with Mr. Babasaheb Khaparde in the chair. A resolution requesting the Jaipur Government to release the venerable Jain Leader Arjunlal Shethi frfom internment was passed unanimously. Copies of the same were sent by wire to Mr. Montagu, the Viceroy and the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Under arrangements which have been made by the India and Colonial Offices, a committee has been formed in London to assist officers with Eastern experience who have been disabled during the present war to obtain employment in India and the Eastern Colonies. The various Chambers of Commerce in India have been asked to suggest to business firms that they should inform their home branches of any vacancies in their staffs, which could be suitably filled by such disabled officers. The names of those gentlemen who are desirous of such employment, can be ascertained on application to the India Office.

With the main object of elevating the Kannada Literature by publishing worthy Newspapers, literary Journals and useful Books on different branches of knowledge for the use of the Kannada-knowing public, a Literary Academy under the designation of "Vidyavilasa Sabha" was started on the 1st day of July 1917, and founded in Bangalore City. The first conference of the Sabha was met in Bangalore City on the 27th September 1917, under the presidency of the Mysore Palace Pandit, Sri Bidare Aswathanarayana Sastry, the founder of the Sabha, and was attended by many competent Pandits of the Mysore Province. During the sitting of the conference many interesting speeches were delivered in Kanada and means of elevating Kannada Literature was fully discussed.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

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Cash Certificates	"	31 8 6	"	22,74,110-8
Total	Rs.	76,306	Rs.	43,47,960-8

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

POSITION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A movement has been recently started among the non-Brahmins of Maharashtra and Karnatak with the object of securing a separate representation for the classes that are educationally backward, in the Legislative Councils and other bodies in order to safeguard the interests of those classes when a larger measure of self-government will be granted to India. Organised efforts are being made to assert the claims of the backward classes to be heard in the consideration of reforms in the administration of the country. Even the depressed classes who are educationally the most backward and socially the most down-trodden people have not remained untouched by the wave of awakening that has been sweeping over the whole country. They too are thinking of having their interests safeguarded with a hope that if they are given a voice in the administration of the country their present social and economic conditions will be greatly ameliorated.

On Saturday the 13th October at 9 p.m. a meeting of the Mahars of Bombay was held at Byculla, Piwli Madi, under the auspices of the Somavanshi Nirashrit Sudharak Mandali. A few gentlemen belonging to higher castes were also present. The people gathered there were mostly Mahars and Mr. Sambhaji Satuji Waghmare, a member of the community, was voted to the Chair.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND POLITICS.

Mr. S. K. Bole while explaining, at the request of the Chairman, the objects of the movement that has been started to ask for separate representation for the backward classes remarked that the interests of those classes being in some important matters separate from and not unoften conflicting with those of the higher and educationally advanced classes could be safeguarded and promoted only by making a provision for separate representation. Most of the people who were now clamouring, he said, for Home Rule in politics had never thought of granting it in social and religious domains to their less advanced brethren and the efforts that had been made by a few Brahmin and other high caste social reformers to elevate the backward and depressed classes had invariably met with ridicule and opposition at the hands of those who were claiming liberty and freedom as their birthright. It could not be hoped that the attitude of the majority of the higher classes would change for the better towards their less fortunate brethren when a larger share of political power would be placed in their hands. In reply to the arguments that claims of different communities could be adjusted after securing a large measure of self-government, Mr. Bole replied that it was better to decide the proportion of representation beforehand than quarrel over the spoils afterwards. Fortunately however, there were signs, he added, that the demands of the backward classes for separate representation were not so strongly and openly opposed now that there was the necessity of making the demand for self-government within the Empire in a united voice. Mrs. Annie Besant whom he had seen during her last visit to Bombay was not opposed to their demands and they hoped she would exert her influence to make her followers accept their claims for separate representation. It was too late in the day, Mr. Bole contended, to oppose claims for communal representation as it was already conceded in the case of the Mahomedans.

NO GOING BACK.

The next speaker Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, congratulated the conveners on the fact that it was the first meeting of the depressed classes held with the object of discussing politics. It showed that even the depressed classes were taking interest in the politics of their country. Mr. Kulkarni alluded to the indifference of certain educated persons among the backward classes upto ten days previously in the matter of national politics who in avoiding the Congress politics imitated the Brahmins and other high caste Hindus who avoided the presence of pariahs. That attitude of indifference was now fast disappearing, thanks to the hopes raised by the proposed visit of Mr. Montagu, and the backward classes were coming forward to take part in politics. To go back in politics was as impossible as to go back in social matters and to oppose the political progress of the country was suicidal. By all means, however, let the backward and the depressed classes assert their rights and their demand for separate representation was quite reasonable. They should not be denied their one share on the score that they were not fit. They would be fit in the course of time, and if they commit mistakes in discharging their responsibilities, that did not matter, as that stage must be gone through. It did not lie in the mouths of those who contended that they should be given opportunities to train themselves in the art of self-government to say that the backward classes were unfit for political rights and till they were fit they (the people of higher classes) would manage their affairs. The communities which are backward in education deserved special concessions till they were fully equipped to compete with the advanced communities. A time might come when those concessions would be superfluous and the communities which enjoyed such special privileges might, out of self-respect, fling them away in order to compete with their brethren on an equal footings.

REGENERATION SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Kulkarni and said that alongside with education, sanitation, co-operation and other social work for the regeneration of the depressed classes efforts to create a spirit of political self-consciousness in them were necessary. There were certain special disabilities to which those classes were subject and which could be removed only through legislation. Mr. Joshi described as instances, the difficulties experienced by the children of the depressed classes in the mofussil in getting admission into schools, the treatment of the socalled untouchables in lawcourts where they were kept at a distance even if they were parties in suits and hence they could not know what was going on in the matter in which they were personally interested, and such other disabilities. As those disabilities could be removed only through legislation it was quite essential that the power of legislation should be shared by the depressed classes. The interests of the so-called untouchables stood, Mr. Joshi added, quite apart. Their rights were being trampled under foot by Brahmins as well as by other caste-Hindus. It was not impossible for them to choose such men from among them as would be able to represent them in Municipalities, Local Boards and Legislative Councils. Even the mere presence of members of those classes in the Legislative Chamber and others bodies would help to raise their status in society. The backward classes were numerically strong and when they would advance in education they could command the majority in the Councils and the Brahmins as a minority would have to ask for special representation.

Mr. Vardkar also spoke a few encouraging words.

RESOLUTION.

After a resolution expressing loyalty to the British Government was passed it was proposed that it was desirable in the interests of the backward and the depressed classes to make provision in the scheme of reforms to be introduced in the administration of the country to have the representatives of those classes returned by separate electorates. This proposition was passed after being duly seconded and supported. Also the meeting resolved to send representatives of the Mahar community to attend the meetings of all the backward classes that will be shortly held to ask for separate representation.

The Chairman wound up the proceedings by describing the social disabilities under which the depressed classes were labouring and saying that those classes would have to carry on a campaign against the higher classes to wrest their rights from their hands if they did not willingly part with a portion of political power.

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Tuesday, October 16 1917.

THE GOLD POSITION.

In one of our previous issues, reviewing the seaborne trade of India for the year ending 31st March 1916-17, we pointed out that the imports of gold had equalled in value Rs. 12.59 crores which was better than 10.70 crores in 1914-15 and only 5.24 crores in 1915-16. Of this amount of 12.59 crores as much as 10.58 crores came in the form of bullion, both in bars and ingots. The actual amount of gold in sovereigns and other British gold coins was 1.73 crores. Under the circumstances there was, of course, "little gold in the form of sovereigns and no tenders were received at the mints" in Calcutta and Bombay as the Controller of Currency records in his recent review of the report on the administration of those two institutions. There was, however, received the usual consignments of the products of the Indian gold mines. Moreover, at Bombay, the mint received shipments of gold from time to time from South Africa which was warehoused and earmarked on behalf of the Bank of England. Part of this raw gold was for sale after transfer to the Currency Gold Bullion Account. The recorded value of this was 5.25 crores and the amount actually sold was 4.28 crores. For want of any Indian gold coinage on hand, the Bombay mint undertook to coin for the Egyptian Government gold pieces of the denomination of 100 piastris numbering, say, 10,001 of the value of Rs. 1.53 lakhs. So far the tale of gold coinage at the two mints was exceedingly poor, giving no comfort to those ardent lovers of the yellow metal who are so eagerly panting for a plethora of that metallic currency.

Not so, however, was the sorry tale of the white metal. It was indeed bright as is well testified by the Currency Controller who says in his review that the coinage of silver "was a record." Both mints were kept "working at high pressure" all through the year. Not even in the palmiest days of silver coinage, say, from 1875 to 1885, were rupees coined to the large amount of 30.77 crores as in the year under review. The average during that decade was only 6.49 crores and in the succeeding one was 7.78, though the mints were closed against coinage of private silver after June 1893. Perhaps, it may not be uninteresting on this occasion to recall the years since the closing of the mints when rupees have been coined for State currency to a very considerable amount:

	Crore Rs.
1900-01 coined	17.26
1903-01 coined	16.53
1905-06 coined	20.00
1906-07 coined	26.08
1907-08 coined	18.11

In pursuance of the new currency policy that came in vogue from 1893, the Government coined between 1895 and 1900 only Rs. 4.77 crores in all. There was that unfounded cry of the redundancy of rupees which led the Government to adopt a starving policy in teeth of the growing population and foreign and inland trade. The natural fall in the value of silver in parity with gold had led to a hysteria of alarm among our foreign merchants, importers as well as exporters, as to the "instability" of exchange,—a shibboleth which, later on, proved to demonstration, when the first Currency crisis arose after 1893, how irrational it was and absolutely unwarranted. But the Government of India had had to pay dearly for its policy of *festina lente*. To coin only an average of 75 lakhs or thereabouts per year for six continued years, when the annual average, at the date of the closure of the mints was 7.79 crores, was a policy that was condemned by the evolution of facts themselves. It was when the great jute lords of Calcutta and the great exporters, chiefly Messrs. Ralli, were famished to pay their men the usual wages in silver that the cry became first articulate of a famine of rupee currency in the country. The Government of the day was overwhelmed with hostile criticism from all great commercial centres till compelled in 1900-01 to coin as much as Rs. 17.26 crores. It learned wisdom, and as favourable opportunity for purchases of silver was offered at the cheapest price, to sweep away the difference between the 10 pence and 16 pence rupee as profit to the Gold Standard Reserve, it coined on an average for the next five years 12 crores of rupees per annum. Then came another evil day. It was not an Indian silver famine. No. There was a storm centre in gold at New York in 1906-07, such a currency storm as was never witnessed before, threatening even the Bank of England. The Secretary of State was unable to get gold for his Council Bills and "reverse" bills from India to a large extent had to be drawn, while the Gold Reserve balance had dwindled down to less than 2 millions sterling. Necessarily, to meet the heavy payments, coinage of rupees had to be resorted to the unprecedented figure then of 26.08 crores. They have learned even greater caution and wisdom since that year. And now this horrible and wasting war has obliged them to turn altogether over a new leaf in currency, with new experience of the condition of State currency all over the world. To cap all, the dispised white metal has greatly upset their calculations, the full effect of which was only dimly visible when the financial year closed, but which has been apparent to even the man in the street during the last few weeks.

It will be thus seen from the brief history of Indian silver coinage we have endeavoured to recall at this juncture that the Controller of Currency is absolutely correct when he informs us in his latest review that as many as 30.77 crore rupees were coined last year which was a "banned" year, to use an Americanism. Calcutta coined 16.23 crores of rupees, half rupees, quarter rupees and two anna pieces; whereas Bombay coined 14.53 crore of rupees and half rupees only. But it may not be uninteresting to exhibit the coinage of the minor silver pieces in Calcutta and Bombay:

In Lakh Rupees.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Half Rupees	9.99	20.40	30.39
Quarter Rupees ...	32.94	.....	32.94
Two Anna Pieces...	24.73	.....	24.73

Evidently, there was a large demand of quarter Rupees and two anna pieces in Calcutta to the extent of 57.67 against 30.39 lakhs of half rupees in Bombay.

Nickel coinage seems to be confined to Bombay Mint. Fully 3.90 crore anna pieces, valued at Rs. 24.42 lakhs were coined. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the two mints:—

In Lakh Rs.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Receipts	35.04	37.14
Expenditure	11.13	8.44
Balance	23.91	28.70

The large receipts are due, according to the Currency Controller, to seigniorage on the coinage of rupees from purchased silver. This seigniorage is at the rate of Rs. 2 per 100 tolas of standard silver. It is pleasing to note that though the mints did their proper work, they were also assisting the Government at home by turning out copper bands for shells for the Munition Department. Altogether both the mints have done exceedingly well. Let us now wait and see what quantity of gold bullion is made available during the remaining six months of the current year to coin sovereigns. All will depend on the wants of the belligerents; unless the mints under the direction of the Royal Mint at home, gives some useful work to turn out a special Indian gold sovereign to confuse our currency.

THE EUROPEAN MEETING.

The non-official European in India who always sneered at those whom he dubbed politicians and agitators has begun to try his hand at politics and has even donned the armour of the political agitator! The antics of this new fangled devotee at the altar of politics are no doubt not a little amusing. But to every observant Indian this new activity of the European in the country is a phenomenon which requires to be watched and understood.

We had angry and loud denunciation both of the recent attitude of the Indian Government and of the demands put forward by the Indian politicians when our European friends met some time ago in Calcutta under the presidency of their redoubtable champion, Sir Archie Berkmyre. Indeed the Calcutta meeting was characterized by hysterics wilder than any that our European friends are so fond of discovering in the utterances of our own politicians. Our Bombay friends were not, however, when they met on Friday so exuberant as their compatriots of Calcutta. And what was the burden of the complaint of our European friends in Bombay? Speaker after speaker dilated, at the meeting, on the breach of what has been termed the political truce. One should have thought that this idle pretext, designed merely to call a halt to the march of Indian progress, had, by now, been effectively diposed of. At the beginning of the war the Indian leaders did give an undertaking to avoid all controversial questions during the war and it is a matter of history that the undertaking was loyally adhered to by them. It is equally well-known history that the breach of that undertaking came not from the leaders of the people but from the Government themselves. Controversial questions were started in Parliament and proposals for reforms in the administrative machinery of the country were formulated behind the back of the people and their accredited leaders. In the face of all this, is it not absolutely wide of the mark to talk of the Indian leaders as having broken the truce?

The cry that the present is not the time for the Government to divert its energies from the successful prosecution of the war and take up the problem of a reform of the Indian administration is easily overdone and exaggerated. Some of the best minds of the Empire are at present busily engaged in devising measures to meet many post war problems. A very wide extension of the suffrage and the grant of the franchise to a large body of women have been adopted by the House of Commons and wide and radical changes in the educational system of England have been proposed and are being discussed by the country. The representatives of Ireland, situated so near to the nerve centre of the Empire, are met in solemn conclave to decide on the future government of their country. And, in the far off Colonies of England the solution of various internal problems is being pushed to a conclusion. Surely when the other parts of the Empire are discussing issues so far-reaching and momentous, and when the whole world is on the threshold of democracy and freedom, poor India ought at any rate to have the moderate luxury of "a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India" to ascertain what steps the Government might take to conduce to "the gradual development of self-governing institutions in India"!

These are however merely the fringes of the position taken up by the European community. The crux of their contention is that they have large vested interests in the country and that the very existence of those interests is jeopardized by the reforms proposed by the Indian politicians. We have heard of a vaguely mentioned "distinct understanding" on which British Capital has been sunk in the country, and claims have been advanced to rights acquired "by purchase and by conquest by the great unofficial corporation" to which the Crown is said to have owed this great country. When cant of this sort is so freely talked it becomes most pertinent to inquire what these vested rights and interests are, what this vast stake of the European community in the country really is. Admittedly these are commercial and industrial interests, and the community is the owner of a large amount of capital invested in the country. Though the introduction of foreign capital has not been an unmixed blessing, still it can not be denied that the importation of this capital has made possible the progress of the country in various directions. And in so far as these commercial and industrial interests go, no Indian politician has ever said that these interests ought not to have adequate representation in the future government of the country. In fact, the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms distinctly lays down that "adequate provision should be made for the representation of important minorities by election." Is it not then idle to pretend, as Sir Hugh Bray did the other day, that the Indian leaders had entirely ignored the European community in their proposals? For our part we fail to perceive any necessary or inherent conflict of interests between the European capitalists and traders and the sons of the soil. No doubt, in the past, the European commercial interest has entirely dominated the Government of the country, and, it may be that the European having so long enjoyed that domination, is unwilling that the Indian should claim a voice and a share in the industrial development of the country. But it is obvious that the commerce and industries of the land should be regulated and developed primarily in the interests of India and the Indians.

Our European friends ought however to understand and ponder deeply that when they harp so constantly on their large stake in the country, they forget that the people of the soil have a far larger and deeper stake in the land. The stake of the European community is after all so many pounds, shillings and pence; whilst not only the material interests but the health and morals, the life and liberty, the very existence of Indians as a people are bound up with the future of the country.

It is futile to attempt to exploit Mill for your purposes and to try ingeniously to apply conditions said by him to be essential to the existence of full Self-Government to the restricted form of autonomy which alone is at present the demand of the Congress and the Moslem League. It is equally useless to attempt to drive a wedge into the body of Indian opinion, to talk of Home Rulers and Congressmen, Brahmins and and non-Brahmins, for where in the course of history has been witnessed the birth of a new nation without sharp and even violent differences of opinion? Nor will it help our friends to trot out their solicitude for the dumb millions of India. It is time that the Englishman in the country fully realized that, barring the sycophant and the title seeker all educated Indians,—who after all are the kith and kin of those dumb millions, who speak *their* tongue, and who live among *them*,—are in dead earnest, that they support unequivocally and wholeheartedly the demands put forward by the Congress and the League and that they are in no mood to be trifled with. Only when the Englishman realizes this and realizing it, proffers his hand to co-operate with the Indian in the new conditions that will arise, will he be worthy of the great heritage which he claims to have inherited and true to the great principles laid down by some of his distinguished countrymen for the governance of this land.

Notes of the Day.

Gharries in Bombay.

There is at the present moment a great shortage of taxies and gharries in Bombay. The public who use these vehicles are much inconvenienced and the horses of the few gharries on the streets are greatly overworked. The excuse seems to be that hack- victorias are being repaired and overhauled after the monsoon. It is, of course, necessary that this should be done but might it be suggested to the police, who are the authority in this matter, that the gharries should be taken off the road in sections. Probably this is the rule but judging from the shortage the sections are too large. Those who have their own private carriages do not feel the shortage, now complained of, but there is a large class whose business and comfort considerably depend upon a plentiful supply of public gharries and this class feel their absence very much indeed. It—so far as can be seen from the outside —only needs a little organisation and that organisation should not be a difficu't matter. The unfortunate horses too should be considered for they under present conditions must be worked to death.

Modi Script.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution before the Local Legislative Council, recommending to Government that the Modi script be restored in the official correspondence and records of Government, was, on a division, declared carried, 18 members voting for and 17 against it. The Bombay Government has thus sustained a defeat which prudence and good sense would have averted, for in the discussion of this question throughout, it was obvious that the cause espoused by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and strongly supported by his non-official Indian colleagues was just and the attitude of Government unnecessarily hostile. The Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe made a neat, carefully reasoned speech on the subject. He went into the history of this question and pointed out that in March 1916, the Bombay Government, without any discussion, accepted, in a modified form, the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Upasani giving an opportunity to Government to reconsider the whole question in the light of the experience gained. And what do Government do? They "reconsider" the question in the sense that they not only refuse to redress the grievance but extend it and aggravate it by issuing a Resolution stating that Balbodh should be used in all Government departments instead of Modi not only in the Central Division, from which the crusade against Modi had emanated at the instance of Mr. Kincaid in 1907, but that Modi should be replaced by Balbodh also in the Districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Thus had the question been *kindly* "reconsidered" by Government. This had naturally led to bitter disappointment and resentment in all the Marathi speaking Districts of the Presidency, which saw and felt that the matter had been dealt with so unsympathetically and so unjustly as to call for a fresh battle royal on the subject in the Legislative Council.

Utterly Untenable Grounds.

The reasons advanced against the Modi script and in favour of its substitution by Balbodh were mainly these:—First, Modi had a tendency to degenerate and become illegible and English officers had to depend entirely on their subordinates to dispose of official correspondence written in Modi because they could not read Modi. The obvious reply to that is that it is wrong to sacrifice the script of a people of 600 years' standing for the convenience of officers who had not the capacity to study the script of the people whom they were called upon to govern. The remedy is the larger employment of Indians themselves in the higher posts which these grumbling English officers at present occupy. It is next urged that if the documents were in Balbodh the interests of "kunbis" and agriculturists could be protected. But the poor "kunbis" did not know how to read even Balbodh characters and how could their interests be "protected" by doing away with Modi? The real thing at the bottom of this antipathy to Modi on the part of English officers would, however, seem to be that it restricted the field of recruitment to the subordinate service in the Marathi speaking districts to certain higher classes, as the Hon. Mr. Seddon plainly put it, and constituted "a great stumbling block to the employment of Mahomedans in the subordinate staff."

Antipathy to Modi.

Even Mahomedan rulers did not proscribe Modi and it is interesting to see modern English officers translating their sympathy for Mahomedans into antipathy to a script which the latter never thought it necessary to place under a ban when it was in their power to do so. Small wonder that the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole characterised the change from Modi to Balbodh as "a ridiculous innovation." The Hon. Mr. Pratt gave a phrase for a phrase when he said that the use of the Modi script was "a dangerous nuisance." One wonders if the Hon. Mr. Pratt finds Balbodh anything better than "a pleasant pastime" at best. How many documents can he decipher in Balbodh which has, from all accounts, degenerated now into an illegible script in official correspondence? The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, replying on the debate, took occasion to point out that among the signatories to the petitions which had been sent to Government in favour of his resolution there were Gujaratis and Mahomedans also. We trust the Bombay Government will not commit the egregious blunder of ignoring the resolution passed at the last meeting but issue orders forthwith giving effect to it. As we have already remarked, they could have easily avoided a defeat by gracefully accepting the resolution without a debate but let them not now make matters worse by disregarding the vote of the Council.

Women Workers.

The war is causing great changes in the European industrial world. Women, who formerly were employed in menial occupations, are now taking the places of men,—thus permitting the men to take part in military operations. One form of employment which seems to us particularly appropriate to women in Indian towns is that of sanitary inspectors. By this is meant advisers to women folk as to the correct way of keeping their houses clean and wholesome. A couple of women inspectors have recently been appointed in London, whose duty it will be to visit districts put in their charge and to advise the inhabitants on all matters of domestic cleanliness. An attempt is also being made to introduce female-labour into printing establishments. It is pointed out that the mechanical setting up of type is not unlike the working of a type writing machine at which women excel and therefore there seems no reason why women should not become experts on a monotype. Women are now seeking entry, with some success, into business offices in the cities of India and experiments of employment in other capacities should be tried.

Land Compensation.

Land and buildings in Great Britain of an estimated value of one hundred and fifty crores have been seized by the Government for war purposes. The land owners in many cases claim that they have been inadequately paid and the most curious claims are being received for compensation. One amusing letter runs as follows:—"Just a few lines to inform you that me and all the serounding's is almost poisened with poisonous gass. I was nearly done to deth last Wensday, also all the cats are dyeing poisened, I think it is about the dreadfullest disgrassful thing as ever could be in a heathen land and the best thing to do before the time is to late would be to buy us out with compensation as soon as possible." It is often alleged that property in this country is acquired without the slightest regard to the convenience of its holders, but nothing comparable to the present British policy has ever been attempted in modern India.

THE BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

FIGHT FOR A VILLAGE

OBSTINATE HUN RESISTANCE.

HANDICAP OF MUD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Battle in Flanders is developing into a struggle for the ruins of the village of Passchendaele. The heaviest fighting yesterday was between Passchendaele and Podeapelle where the enemy on Tuesday somewhat forced back the British line.

Correspondents explain that the reason for the obstinacy of the German resistance on the lower Western slopes of the ridge is the existence north-east and east of Poelcapelle of clusters of concrete positions, nineteen of which have been counted at one point alone. These shelter innumerable machine-guns which, with the wretched weather, necessarily hamper progress. The British at present held two miles of the crest of the ridge which, beyond Passchendaele, outflanks Houthulst Forest. The stronghold of defences beyond Poelcapelle is a serious obstacle but less so than mud and floods which are beyond description.

Officer's Cool Intrepidity.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Reuters correspondent at the British Headquarters says the weather has cleared up renewing opportunities for aerial activity. Nevertheless the battle zone is a vast weltering panorama of mud, islets and countless green shell pools.

A remarkable instance of cool individual daring is being told. An officer was enraged because west German Anipers was firing on our stretcher bearers although the enemy stretcher bearers who were working alongside for a considerable time were not molested. After numbers of ours had been shot down, this officer carrying a Red Cross flag walked boldly to the snipers' hiding place and proceeded in vigorous German to tell the snipers what he thought of them and their barbarity. He then returned safely and not a single shot after that came from the snipers' nest.

Tremendous Air Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A British communiqué says that the Eastern County Troops made a successful raid south-east of Monchy-le-Preux. Friday's prisoners now total 943, including forty-one officers.

A British air patrol on Saturday encountered a formation double its strength and determined mined figth ensued. Four of our machines did not return. Allied machines arriving over late to take part saw several enemy machines falling out of control.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

This afternoon's communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says:—The enemy at night heavily bombarded our positions on Main Ridge, south of Broodseinde. Yesterday's raid at Monchylepreux yielded thirty-five prisoners. Our infantry also killed two hundred Germans and destroyed seven dug-outs. The South Midland Territorials madea successful raid last night north-east of Roeux and killed a number of the enemy, destroyed dug-outs and took twelve prisoners.

VICTORY ROBBED BY MUD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Details of Friday's battle in Flanders demonstrate how the weather robbed our troops of a great victory. An officer summed up what all ranks are saying when he remarked:—"The Mud did us in."

Owing to the Mud our troops were unable to follow the barrage in their customary fashion, giving German machine gunners unusual opportunities. The enemy relied little upon his artillery during the assault in the forenoon upon the last spurs of Passchendaele, but there was an unprecedented number of machine guns in the bogs below Poelcapelle and Crest Farm. Men plunged and struggled but could do nothing with their legs held by slime while our barrage passed on, enabling snippers and machine gunners literally to spray them. Around Poelcapelle our men fought recklessly and fiercely. English and Scottish troops working in small parties entered the ruins of the village, temporarily evicted the enemy from the Brewery, engaged in desperate bayonet work among brickheaps, and repelled successive counter attacks until the weight of numbers and absence of supports forced them to give ground.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting on Saturday. His Excellency attended the Races this afternoon.

Mr. A. L. Davies arrived at Government House on Saturday. Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

The Prince and Princess of Jamnagar have arrived in Bombay and are putting up in a bungalow at Warden Road.

GULF OF RIGA.

HUN LANDING COVERED BY BY WARSHIPS.

DETERMINED RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—We repulsed an attempt to capture the pier on Moen island. The fight on Oesel Island continues. The enemy is pressing us back in the South-easterly direction. The Germans continued disembarkation on Saturday under the protection of very large naval forces. Simultaneously several enemy ships engaged the shore batteries on Dago island. Our batteries sank four torpedo boats and a cruiser grounded. Overwhelming gunfire, however, destroyed the battery, enabling a small detachment to land, but the detachmment was unable to maintain its position and returned to the ships. Since yesterday morning our ships have prevented the enemy from entering the waters between Dago and Oesel islands. Our ships have not suffered appreciable damage. Our torpedo boats in the Baltic destroyed eleven schooners

[Yesterday we gave cables announcing a German naval offensive on the islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and a landing on the largest, Oesel.]

The French Front.

A French communiqué says:—The artillery struggle was fairly lively on the Aisne front yesterday especially in the Plateaux region on the right bank of the Meuse.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.

The "Politiken" states that a German patrol-ship foundered in a heavy storm off Moen Island.

A Stockholm message says the Germans are expected to attempt to seize the Aland Islands and effect a landing in Finland before the ice blocks the way, with a view to attacking Helsingfors.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

Commenting on the situation in the Baltic, the "Temps" does not apprehend an early menace to Petrograd and says:—One of the German objects is to destroy the shipping still at liberty in the Gulf of Riga. The Germans are probably preparing a plot against Finland and Courland.

RUSSIA'S HANDS FULL

FOOD RIOTS BREAK OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.

Bands of criminals and deserters began to pillage Kharkoff on October 10th and fusilladed troops that were checking their excesses. Martial Law was proclaimed in the evening after fighting had taken place throughout the day. Similar disorders, provoked by scarcity of food, occurred in various towns of the provinces of Bessarabia, Podolia, Kherson and Astrakhan. They were speedily suppressed.

JAP LOAN FOR CHINA.

FOR RAILWAY BUILDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

In addition to a loan of twenty million yen negotiated with Japanese Banks, the Chinese Government has concluded a loan of six and a half million yen with Japanese bankers for the purposes of the Kirin-Changchun Railway. The interest is five per cent. and term thirty years. The south Manchuria Railway is to manage the railway, taking twenty per cent. of the net profits.

AGAINST U. BOAT CRIME.

A CAMPAIGN OF REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A great meeting of sailors and firemen at Cardiff to devise post-war punishments for Germans for U. boat crimes, passed a resolution asking employers to refuse to employ Germans by land or sea, requesting the public to refuse to buy German goods, desiring master mariners to refuse to salute the German flag and desiring the boycott to continue for at least two years, an additional month to be added for every further crime.

LIBERTY DAY IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

President Wilson in a proclamation sets aside October 24th as Liberty Day. He urges people in every city, town and hamlet to assemble and pledge to one another and the Government the fullest measure of financial support for the Liberty Loan. Let the result be so impressive and emphatic, he says, that it will echo throughout the enemies' empire as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion.

Bolo, Turmel and others charged with treachery will be tried by court-martial, says a Paris message.

An official telegram from Berlin says that Michaelis has gone to the occupied territories in the East, says an Amsterdam message.

ALLIES' REPLY TO HOLLAND

CABLE STOPPAGE MAKES GRAVE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.

The President of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, in an interview, referred to the seriousness of the British action in closing the commercial cable communication with Holland. It particularly affected the Dutch Indies. He foreshadowed the possibility of Germany considerately discontinuing the traffic, which however was promised until the 15th November. He cryptically accused the American Government of playing a big game.

SHIPPING CRISIS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.

According to the "Maasbode" all Dutch shipping to England has been stopped in consequence of the difference between Great Britain and Holland.

Yesterday is described as the most difficult day in the war hitherto for week-end shoppers in London. Tea, sugar, rice, butter and margarine were practically unobtainable.

A telegram from Amsterdam anticipates an early settlement of the gravel controversy on the lines indicated in Holland's reply, as it is understood that the British possess the proofs asked for in it that material is being used for war purposes.

HUNS IN GRIP OF HUNGER.

SHORTAGE OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Fresh information regarding the economic situation in Germany indicated that the position is growing worse. Corn crops have failed, and the outlook for oats and barley is bad Investigations show that the 1917 harvest is 45 per cent below normal years. A certain amount is expected from Rumanian granaries. The failure of fodder crops is seriously affecting the breeding industry and milk supply. The price of bread generally is beginning to double and the weekly meat ration is reduced again to half a pound. Trade and industry, excluding munition work, is practically at a standstill. The shortage of raw material is growing, also transport difficulties. The publication of births and deaths statistics has been suppressed, owing to alarming figures.

Conditions in Austria-Hungary are infinitely worse.

"MICHAELIS MUST GO."

HEAPED DISASTER ON DISASTER.

ZURICH, October 14.

The Vienna "Arbeiter-Zeitung," organ of German Social Democrats in Austria, says that Michaelis must go as his position is untenable. During his short term of office, he has heaped diaster on disaster. The position of Germany to-day is one of unprecedented difficulty needing a great personality.

HOME AND D MINION TROOPS

EXPOSING HUN LIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Duke of Connaught, addressing volunteers at Birmingham, said he was anxious to remove the impression that special praise had been meted out to the Dominion troops without full justice being done to Home troops as well as Dominion troops. Home troops had fought with equal distinction and the larger proportion of casualties of the latter showed that no troops could have done more excellent work.

MORE CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking to the workers of Loughborough, said they did not want a patched up peace which would only bring another war ten years hence.

A French communique says there was lively artillery activity on the Aisne front especially in the Plateaux region on the right bank of the Meuse.

Mr. Claude and Alice Askew have been killed through enemy action at sea.

The Finnish Diet has been convoked for November 1st. The Minister of War stated that the forthcoming disbanding of 1895 and 1896 and other classes would not weaken the fighting strength of the army. The Preliminary Parliament will comprise 388 representatives of democratic parties, and 167 of the bourgeoisie. First sitting has been fixed for October 18th.

Eden, the Swedish Liberal leader, has been requested to form a cabinet owing to Widen's failure to do so.

A telegram from Karlsruhe says that the Government has refused to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the charges against Haase, Dittmann and Vogtherr as evidence has already been sent to the Imperial Court.

HOAXING THE HUN.

BELGIAN REFUGEES FLEE FROM ANTWERP.

Particulars of an adventure by the Belgian motor-boat Scaldis, which left Antwerp on Sunday and arrived at Walsoorden, East Zeeland, Holland, with Belgians for the Belgian Army, are given by the Amsterdam "Telegraaf."

The Scaldis belonged to the Belgian Government and was confiscated by the Germans, who rechristened her Scheldt and fitted her luxuriously for use by the highest officers.

A Belgian pilot, Van Dingen, always known as "Jef," was appointed captain because he knew the river intimately. He frequently had the Governor-General on board, and from the mast there generally floated an admiral's flag, for which every guard on the Scheldt or the Willebroek Canal showed awed respect.

"Jef" determined to make a serious attempt to convey Belgian civilians to Holland these men being so weary of German tyranny that they were willing to risk their lives to escape. "Jef" had orders to take the Governor-General Falkenhausen from Antwerp to Brussels last Monday. He reckoned that if he cruised northwards on Sunday the guards on the Scheldt would think the Governor-General was taking a short trip to frontier and along the forts. He started on Sunday at 12-30 midday, hoisting the admiral's flag.

A CLOSE CALL.

The Belgian civilians were hidden below deck, the captain and two assistants alone remaining on deck. They passed the forts of St. Marie and Philip de Paarl and by Liefkenshoek and Doel, the German flag being saluted everywhere by the soldiers. At Doel the whole guard turned out.

Close to the frontier the motor stopped, the petrol being almost exhausted. A German patrol-boat approached, but no assistance being asked it apparently dared not come alongside a boat flying an admiral's flag. By a friendly salute "Jef" intimated that he did not need assistance, his salute being returned.

By good luck the motors were made to work a little longer, and the tide also helped. The vessel ultimately reached Holland, where, after a visit of examination by the Dutch naval authorities, enough petrol was obtained to enable the boat to reach Walsoorden, where the captain and passengers were heartily welcomed and congratulated on the success of their daring adventure.

The incident has created much amusement along the whole of the Scheldt.

TOMMY IN ITALY.

MACARONI AND CHIANTI FOR RATIONS.

A British soldier fighting on the Italian front writes:

The last fortnight we have been taking part—a very small part—in what "The Daily Mail" says is the biggest battle of the war. If noise is a criterion it must be right, but the weird thing is the utter lifelessness of a modern battle.

The other afternoon I sat on a wooded spur and watched 15 miles of hills all spouting flame and smoke, and the only living things in sight were two men running across a bridge which was being shelled and a loose mule galloping across a field; nothing more, and this in a battle in which "The Daily Mail" says there are nearer two million than one engaged on a 40-mile front.

At my feet was a ruined chateau with its trees and statues and fountains all knocked to blazes. Two or three field batteries were firing furiously, but not a sign was there of guns or gunners except the long streaks of flame and the ear-splitting racket.

GUNS AND A BIRD.

A long, low hill on the other side of a ruined town was being attacked by infantry, but not a thing could be seen except a great pall of yellow dust. Whenever there was a slight lull in the artillery one could hear the stutter of machine guns and a bird, of all things, singing in the wood behind me. Going up the hill farther I found the wood full of Italian supports smoking, sleeping, or cooking, and one realised that the whole of that vast battlefield was a veritable ants' nest of crowded life. Coming out into more open country a cheery British Tommy, arrayed in shorts and a smasher hat, suddenly popped up from a bush like a Jack-in-the-box and asked me to mind his telephone wires.

One comes upon a battery position absolutely unexpectedly, the guns so carefully camouflaged that within ten yards there is nothing to be seen but a few sandbags.

Tommy is an adaptable bird. He eats his macaroni and cheese and drinks his chianti (we get Italian rations) with the same gusto as a "Dixie" stew and a pot of beer. He is also Anglicising the Italian language in the same way as he Anglicised French. This is a source of never-ending amusement to the Italians.

NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK.

The Admiralty is reported to have decided upon the construction of a large naval dry dock at the confluence of the Wye and Severn at Beachley, near Chepstow. The preliminary steps have already been taken, and property owners and occupiers of land and houses at Beachley have received notice. The dock will be used exclusively by the Admiralty during the period of the War and as long afterwards as required, and will then in all probability be taken over by the Standard Shipbuilding Company of Chepstow, who are proceeding with a very large scheme there to facilitate the construction of the dock. It is expected that a temporary bridge will be thrown across the Wye.

AFRAID OF AMERICA.

U. S. PRISONERS WANTED, DEAD OR ALIVE.

REWARDS FOR THEIR CAPTURE.

The Germans are offering rewards for the first American prisoners, dead or alive, brought into their lines. The Higher Command shows its concern about the imminence of the American Army's entry into the fighting on the Western front by letting it be known in various divisions that the men who succeed in capturing soldiers of this new Army will be given money, Iron Crosses, and other substantial recognition of their efforts. The General Commanding the Eleventh Reserve Division put the price of 400 marks (£20) on the first American secured, dead or alive, at the end of July, and this has since been increased in other units.

The diary of a sergeant of this division discloses this interesting offer. He wrote: "We are supposed to have had Americans opposite to us for some time now, and two divisions of Portuguese on our right. The man who brings in the first American, dead or alive, to headquarters has been promised the Iron Cross of the First Class 400 marks, and fourteen days' leave of absence."

The diary, which covers nearly two months of duty, describes in detail the destruction of an industrial town by the Germans, and its transformation by the German Army Commander into a mass of fortified ruins. Batteries have been planted in the cellars of private houses, factories, and public buildings, which have been partially demolished in order to give a better field of fire, and streets and squares have been torn up and enmeshed with wire to provide sites for concrete redoubts and machine-gun emplacements. The town in question is in the front line of the Hindenburg defences, and it has been wholly cleared of civilians, who were sent further into the invaded area without being allowed an opportunity to take more than a few personal belongings in handbags.

Searching for Loot.

The sergeant records how he and his comrades, when not on duty firing machine-guns from barricaded windows and from the roofs of the remaining buildings, searched for hidden treasure and dug in the ruins for silverware. He discovered gold watches, priceless paintings from museums, statuary, and other works of art which the Germans are hoarding in their dug-outs, hoping for a favourable opportunity to send them to Germany for sale. The Cathedral was sacked as well as the other public buildings. The German authorities removed the bulk of the municipal and ecclesiastical valuables, but many of the inhabitants tried to secrete their possessions, and the soldiers have explored cellars and dug up gardens in the hope of finding them.

They would gladly exchange their loot for nourishing food. The quality of the German Army bread has steadily deteriorated, and it is now practically uneatable. It is dark, sodden, and evil smelling, and is causing serious illness among the men. Some of the hospitals behind the Flanders front contain many patients suffering from stomach trouble directly due to the bread they have eaten. Prisoners captured by Londoners north of Inverness Copse this week were in bad physical condition, which they attributed to the quality of the bread. In their regiment, the Fourth Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment, one company had 25 per cent. of its strength withdrawn between August 28 and September 15 on account of gastric inflammation due to bad bread. All the prisoners taken by the Londoners were dispirited, and gave a gloomy account of the hardships which they suffered in the Inverness Copse. They admitted that they had been unnerved by our persistent artillery fire and by airmen who fired into their craters and trenches. Their officers rarely visited the front line.

Boys of the 1919 Class.

The German divisions on the Western front are still receiving large drafts of boys of the 1919 class to replace the wastage caused by our heavy bombardments and infantry attacks during the past six weeks. Youths were recently captured who were mustered at the beginning of May and sent to the front exactly four months later—before their training was completed. The dilution of units hitherto possessing a good fighting spirit with these boys has had a markedly deteriorating effect, and the older prisoners admit that the effect on the regiments is very bad. Some of the battalions which failed so badly in the Langemarck fighting have been subjected to severe disciplinary measures as a punishment. This has been bitterly resented by the experienced soldiers, who claim that the nerve-shaken, badly-trained, and badly-fed youths drafted into their ranks not long before the battle were responsible for the defeat.

A curious uniformity in time prevails at present in the British and German Armies. Germany abandoned summer time, which is an hour in advance of English summer time, last Sunday night, while we have not yet changed from summer to Greenwich time. The Germans keep Berlin time, even in the front trenches, and their watches and all the clocks in the invaded towns and villages are set an hour faster than on our side of the line.

SOLDIERS' BREASTPLATES.

The commission appointed by the French Academy, of Medicine to examine Professor Delorme's proposal to supply soldiers with light breastplates, which the scientist declares would stop a great number of projectiles, has reported very favourably on the project. The Academy has unanimously decided to urge the Minister for War to carry out the proposal with all possible speed.

BOMBAY POSTMEN DISSATISFIED.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT'S SEVERE WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A communique issued by the Commerce and Industry Department dealing with the recent revision of the pay of the Bombay postmen says:—

As a result of the revision, 754 men out of a total of 837 have received substantive increases of pay, and the majority of the remaining 83 will receive acting increase of pay.

The Government are informed that the men now contemplate a fresh strike because the whole number have not received a substantive increase of pay and because pay has not been allowed for the period of the strike.

The Government of India say that they are satisfied that the men have no grievance in this matter, and warn the staff that if they resort to a fresh strike the severest measures will be adopted to deal with it.

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

POPULAR NOVELISTS KILLED AT SEA.

Alice and Claude Askew have been killed through enemy action at sea.—*Reuter.*

There are few more popular English novelists than Mr. and Mrs. Claude Arthur Cary Askew, and their tragic end will come as a blow to their thousands of admirers. Mr. Askew was educated at Eton and on the Continent and did not take up a literary career until, in 1900, he married Alice, the daughter of the late Col. Henry Leslie. He only wrote in collaboration with his wife. Their first book, "The Shulamite," was published in 1904, and two years later it was dramatised by Mr. Askew and Mr. Edward Knoblock, and produced at the Savoy Theatre by Miss Lena Ashwell.

Since then the collaborators produced a vast amount of work, including many serials and short stories for the newspapers. Others of their novels include Anna of the Plains, Jennifer Pontefract, the Baxter Family, Not Proven, The Sporting Chance, The Englishwoman, Through Fog's Mill, Freedom, Trespass and The Stricken Land. The last was published in 1916.

STOWAWAY'S STORY.

BOY WHO WAS MASCOT, BUGLER AND ORATOR.

A remarkable story is told of the adventures of Wallace L. Pugh, a boy of 15, who disappeared from his home in Northampton nearly two years ago. His parents had given him up for lost until this week, when they received a letter from him from Melbourne telling of his adventures, which are supported by illustrated newspaper cuttings.

Pugh stowed himself away in a steamer leaving London for South Africa, and at Durban got work on the wharves. Here some Australian soldiers smuggled him on board a troopship bound for England, and he became the mascot of his unit, with which he spent two months on Salisbury Plain before the battalion left for France.

Going with them as bugler, Pugh during his first engagement carried water and ammunition, took messages, and did odd jobs. He received no pay, but his colonel found him in pocket money, and he was quite happy until he was gassed at High Wood and sent back to England.

Afterwards he got in a boat with some returning New Zealanders, and eventually reached Australia. His story was not believed until he was recognised by an officer who had seen him on the Somme and remembered him. In Melbourne Pugh has since been lionised, and he is now making recruiting speeches.

CLOTHING SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

In the first year of the war the blockade caused the Germans little inconvenience as regards clothing supplies, for although the British reprisal proclamation was issued in March, 1915, the raw cotton and wool taken from France and Belgium, eked out as they were from other quarters, covered all pressing needs. Since the late autumn of that year, however, textile materials have become scarcer and scarcer, until now, according to an article in the "Labour Gazette," compiled from German sources, even military uniforms are partly made of such materials as paper yarn and cellulose, and the public are severely restricted as to what they may wear. At the end of 1916 the old clothes business was transferred to the local authorities, and in April last proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses were warned that they would not be allowed to buy fresh bed and table linen. In coming months the discomfort will doubtless be greater still, and one is not surprised at another winter campaign being looked forward to with dread. The number of substitutes that have had to be resorted to is very considerable, and few of them are regarded with satisfaction. As regards ammunition, however, it is evident that the lack of cotton has been no great bar to the German army.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

PROPOSED PROCEDURE

THE "MORNING POST'S" CREED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

In accordance with a communiqué recently issued in regard to the procedure that will be followed during the Secretary of State's visit to India, it has been announced by the Chief Commissioner Delhi for general information, that all persons or associations in Delhi wishing to have interviews or submit representations should intimate their desire by letter to the Chief Commissioner not later than October 28th and that copies of the representations or memoranda on the points to be put forward at private interviews should be sent to the Chief Commissioner not later than Wednesday October 31st.

As stated in the communiqué the Government of India expect that great advantage will be secured from private interviews after the addresses have been presented. Letters addressed to the Chief Commissioner asking for permission to present an address should therefore state whether the Association concerned desires to adopt this suggestion. The names of those who will form the deputation should be given, as well as the names of those who are proposed for the interview.. It is desirable to keep the number of persons composing the deputation as low as compatible with efficient presentation of the case. It is requested that it should be made clear when permission is asked to submit a representation, what are the interests which the deputation claims to represent.

A Bombay Deputation.

The Indian non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council have resolved to submit a representation to Mr. Montagu when hezvisits Bombay and discuss with him the reform scheme prepared by the Indian National Congress in consultation with the All-Indian Muslim League. They will meet either in a body or in a small deputation as will be decided later on.

MADRAS, October 14.

The "Madras Mail's London correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. Montagu's co-travellers excite little confidence, since Mr. Roberts is believed to be Mr. Montagu's man and Lord Donoughmore is in nowise a front rank man.

The "Morning Post" romarks editorially:—"We are not surprised that Englishmen in India are seriously perturbed by the progress of events. When Mr. Montagu was appointed, we ventured to protest and it was echoed, we are glad to note, by the Jewish Press. The appointment was a scandal. He is closely related to a firm deeply interested in the Indian Silver Market. Mere decency of feeling should have made it impossible for Mr. Lloyd George to make an appointment for Mr. Montagu to accept. Moreover, Mr. Montagu developed a rather startling view about the political future in India which aroused a natural apprehension among those knowing anything of the Indian Empire. The apprehensions were deepened by the recent development. The real aims of the Indian agitators whose innocent tool Mrs. Besant doubtless became, was far more desperate than what is euphemistically called Home Rule for India. Their aim was violent, and their means unscrupulous and subtle though the numbers are small. Mrs. Besant's internment was less a punishment than a precaution. The least possible measure takeable under the circumstances by Government, always too easily tolerant was, we understand, approved by Simla and Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Montagu, however, desired to show sympathy with popular agitators and as a preliminary to the coming reform called for papers and dramatically set that lady at liberty. The action is naturally regarded as a victory by the enemies of British Rule, and as a defeat by friends. The great mass of the people in India doubtless conclude that the British are weakening in their hold on India, and are entering upon a policy of propitiation, most despised by Orientals. As regards the Government of Madras it is placed in a most unfortunate and unenviable situation. We protest with all our force against such a policy at such a time. It not only makes the position of Lord Pentland who is hardly describable as a typical autocrat, difficult but impossible. It weakens the position of the Indian Government. We are of opinion that India is unsuited for experiments in popular Government system, which the people of India as a whole do not understand, and probably do not like. We doubt if Lord Morley's experiment of representative institutions has been successful. In any case make sure of the success at the first step before entering the second. especially when a false step in these dangerous times would be fatal.

The "World" strongly appeals for raising the entire question in the House of Commons.

SETTLEMENT SCHEME FOR INDIANS.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INDENTURED LABOUR.

NEW GOVERNMENT. PROPOSAL.

The Inter-Departmental Conference which was presided over by Lord Islington, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and at which Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., was the principal representative of the Colonel Office, has drawn up a scheme of assisted colonization for Indians in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Fiji, to replace the indentured system of emigration, which is being abolished in response to the strong objections entertained by educated Indian opinion. The proposals are being published simultaneously in India and the four Colonies concerned. Their broad general aim is to encourage the settlement of Indian, after a probationary period of employment, in the Colonies, to train and fit them for the new conditions of life there, and at the same time to afford a supply of labour essential to the well-being of the Colonies themselves.

THE ABOLISHED SYSTEM.

The details of the scheme will be better understood if they are prefaced by an outline of the facts upon which the conference was convened. It was largely under the influence of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale that educated opinion in India came increasingly to dislike the system of indenturing coolies for labour outside India for a term of years, even to such countries as satisfied the Government of India that sufficient provision was made in them for the protection of the immigrants. Great satisfaction was afforded by the announcement made by Lord Hardinge in March, 1916, shortly before leaving India that the Secretary of State had agreed to the policy of total abolition, though with the proviso that the system must be maintained until the new conditions had been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned and that reasonable time should be given them to adjust themselves to the change. Accordingly, indentured coolies left India up to February last; but in the middle of March it was announced that, in order to conserve the man-power of India for the purpose of labour in connexion with the war, the Government had temporarily prohibited all emigration of labour except to the extent necessary for Ceylon and the Malay States.

It is important to bear in mind that the question is entirely distinct from that of the treatment of Indians in certain of the self-governing Dominions, in respect to which the recent Imperial War Conference accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment as between India and the Dominions concerned. The Crown Colonies affected have never opposed any obstacle to the entrance of free Indian immigrants of the mercantile or other classes. Neither they nor the indentured Indians who have become free settlers suffer political or social disabilities. On the contrary, the free Indian communities have attained a high degreee of prosperity. They take their place in the life of the colony on the same terms as other inhabitants. The Commissioners appointed by the Government of India in 1913 to report on the condition of the emigrants were abundantly justified in the declaration that the great majority of them had exchanged grinding poverty, with practically no hope of betterment, in India "for a condition varying from simple, but secure, comfort to solid prosperity." In the words of a Trinidad report, there are in the colonies many East Indians of independent means; some occupying positions of trust and honour in the Government service, and a few in the professions, law and medicine. Many are well-to-do merchants, while others still retain their affection for the soil, being either cane farmers or landed properties. Indians under indenture from but a small proportion of the total Indian population in the several colonies. Of the 137,000 in British Guiana only one in 19, and of the 120,000 in Trindad only one in 15, was indentured in 1915-16. In Jamaica there were nearly 3,000 indentured Indians out of 20,000, and in Fiji (where Indian immigration began more than 40 years later than in British Guiana) there were 14,000 out of a population of 57,000.

COLONIAL LIABILITY.

Thus there is a large thriving and self-respecting Indian community in each of the colonies, whose welfare is bound up with the general prosperity of the lands of their adoption. The continuance of the planting industries—themselves largely dependent on a continuance of Indian recruitment—is a matter of vital concern to these Indians hardly less than to European colonists. The scheme drawn up by the Inter-Departmental Conference seeks to encourage the emigration of permanent settlers, though there is nothing in to prevent the casual labourer intending to stay only a short time in the colony from taking advantage of the new arrangements. But it is to be borne in mind that the cost of introducing each immigrant will be increased greatly by the new provisions. An unofficial estimate is that it will be doubted. Hence it would not be economically feasible for the colonies to pay so high a price for mainly temporary labour; and the effort is to attract even "casual" labour to settle permanently in the country.

The immigrant will be entirely free of any financial liability connected with the cost of his introduction into the colony. The outlay incurred is to be met not by individual employers, but by the Government of each colony concerned out of a common fund raised by rateable contributions from the employers either (1) of all Indian immigrants other than those locally born, or (2) of an immigrant during the first three years of his residence, or (3) during the period laid down as necessary to qualify him for a free return passage.

PROBATION.

On first arrival the immigrant will undertake work for a "probationary" period of six months under selected employers. The object is to enable him to learn colonial ways of life and work and colonial methods of agriculture. He will then be perfectly free to move from one employer to another at a month's notice, being encouraged to work for the ensuing two and a-half years in agricultural industries by the offer of numerous and important benefits subsequently as a colonist. At no time will he be under any indenture or contract, and the relation between him and his employer will be purely that prevailing in the colony between any master and servant. The immigrant can only be proceeded against for any breach of engagement by way of a civil suit in the ordinary course of law, and will be liable to no criminal penalties.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Since the immigrant will be a free agent, it is necessary, in his own interests, that the Colonial Government should have power to decide who may and who may not employ him. Accordingly a register of approved employers will be kept by the Protector of Immigrants, and any person not entered thereon who employs an Indian during the the first three years of residence will be liable to prosecution. The only qualification for admittance to the register will be that the employer can provide conditions of employment and living which the Protector considers satisfactory.

A fair minimum wage will be fixed, and be revised every five years on the basis of changes in the cost of living. During the first 12 months children under 11 years of age will be entitled to free rations on a scale determined by Government; while children under five will be given free milk rations during the whole time that their parents are at work for an employer on the register. Free rations will be issued for at least six months to pregnant and nursing women. The provision of married quarters separate from the "single" quarters will be compulsory. The rules will provide for the worker to live under proper medical supervision, and in healthy houses and surroundings. Eact adult male immigrant employed in agricultural pursuits will be granted for his personal use, after six months' service, a garden plot of one-tenth acre. A larger plot, up to one-third of an acre, will be made available, wherever possible, to industrious workers by way of a reward.

Steps will be taken to make land available in the simplest and cheapest manner that can be devised for all immigrants who desire it, and who have completed three years' employment. The arrangements will be carried out by a department in each colony. The department will be responsible for the provision of sufficient land to meet all *bona-fide* applications, for rendering it suitable for agriculture by adequate clearing, irrigation and drainage, and for the distribution of it among applicants, and the due control of their management of it subsequently. Thus a serious attempt will be made in each colony to systematize settlement and to remove needlessly obstructive regulations where they exist. Land not exceeding five acres in extent will be granted to an immigrant after three years' employment. The rent will very according to the fertility and position of the land, and will be subject to revision every 30 years. For 10 years after the grant the tenant will be prohibited from alienating or encumbering his right in the land except with the sanction of the department, and the department will have power further to resume any land not brought under cultivation within two years of the grant.

REPARATION.

The land settlement scheme is coupled with terms of repatriation to provide liberally for any immigrant who, for any reason, wishes to go back to India and not to take advantage of the facilities for settlement. He will be granted for himself and his dependents half the passage money after three years', three-quarters after five years', and the whole after seven years' continuous residence in the colony. Naturally the acceptance of a grant of land will extinguish all claim to a free or assisted return passage. But this does not mean that at any particular period the immigrant will be required to make a choice between the two forms of benefit. Should an immigrant who has had a free or assisted return passage return to the colony, he will have no right to a second repatriation wholly or partly at the cost of the colony. Six months' notice of claim to a free or assisted passage has to be given. The Protector of Immigrants may grant free return passages in full in cases where he deems repatriation desirable, even in the case of settlers who may have been reduced subsequently to indigent circumstaonces.

Provision is to be made for the concellation of all existing indentures, with effect from the date when the first immigrants under the new scheme arrive. Terms of repatriation have been drawn up for such freed men, and they will be enabled to participate in the settlement scheme.

The utmost care will be taken to prevent abuses of all kinds. In the provinces containing the recruiting areas the Colonial Governments will be represented by an emigration commissioner, assisted by inspectors, who may be Indians, and by emigration agents on fixed salaries. There will be a provicial Protector of Emigrants appointed by the local Government, as well as the Protector of Immigrants in each colony. An official of standing from India or a non-official will be deputed every three years by the Governor-General in Council to visit the colonies and report on the conditions prevailing. In each recruiting Indian district intending emigrants will be assembled at a conveniently situated depot by the agents and passed as suitable by inspectors. Non-official gentlemen of standing in each district will be appointed visitors to these depots. At a central depot emigrants will be examined medically and passed by the emigration commissioner as suitable. A written statement will be given to each emigrant and explained to him, stating the terms of emloyment and conditions of life in the colony. Emigration from pilgrim centres will be prohibited during times of pilgrimage or festivals.

THE SEX PROBLEM.

The emigration of whole families will be encouraged, and particularly of families containing young unmarried girls who may become in the colonies the wives of other immigrants. Non-working dependents will not be rejected merely on account of old age or because they are physically unfit for work. To discourage the emigration of women of an undesirable class, women unaccompanied by their families will not be assisted, and the rule (proved by experience to be a filure requiring a certain proportion of women to men will be abolished. Proposals as to marriage registration are an improvement on the present law. They provide immigrants with an easy method of legalizing marriages performed according to their own customs.

The adequate explanation of these proposals in India should serve to meet and remove all reasonable ground of dislike of emigration of labourers to the colonies entertained by Indian publicists. Worked in the spirit in which they have been drafted, they will not only promote the happiness and prosperity of Indians seeking to "better themselves" abroad, but will also assist in developing the natural resources of the Crown Colonies concerned to the benefit of the Empire at large.

It should be added that Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha, two of the Indian delegates to the Imperial War Cabinet, were to have participated in the conference, but had to return to India before it could formally meet. They were able, however, to discuss the general question informally with the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every one is acquainted now with the present constitution of the Notified Area Committees in Salsette and how the officials have managed to keep their majority in the Committees. The people in and outside Salsette will be interested to learn how the business of the Committees is carried on. At the first meeting of the different Committees under the present constitution, the Chairman Assistant Collector, with the aid of his official family circle consisting of his subordinates, the Bandra Resident Magistrate and his personal assistant as nominated members, got a resolution passed to the effect that the Committee delegated to the Chairman all powers in regard to building matters etc., in the presence of the two poor and helpless elected members and relieved with a kind heart, the elected members of their worry and trouble in looking to these building questions etc. It would have been better if the Chairman had got a resolution passed at the same time, exempting the attendance of the elected members at Committee meetings and empowering himself to carry out the business of the Committees in all matters without formally consulting them at all. This act of kindness on the part of the Chairman would have relieved the members of their trouble of going to the heights of the Palli Hill at Bandra and given them an opportunity to utilize their important time and energy for better purposes than sitting there mute like dummies.

The present position of the elected members it reminds me, is like that of the Stork and the Fox and the Stork of the Aesop's Fables. I need not repeat the fable here, as every one knows how a stork has to sit quietly, at a feast given to it by a fox, gazing, humiliated and insulted at his host the fox doing full justice to himself by the deliberate arrangement of a dish by which its guest would not be able to partake of its contents on account of its long beak.

Thus it will be seen how humiliating is the position of the elected members in the Committees. They are merely ornaments to the Committees and it seems that on account of brilliancy and splendid lustre which ornaments generally have, they have been now entrusted with the portfolio of supervising lighting in their respective areas, in order that their lustre might at least help in intensifying the dim rays of flickering light of street lamps and thus it would help the people to find their way home easily and safely through the rugged streets in Notified Areas.

The financial condition of the Committees is not a satisfactory one. The most part of the revenue of the Committees is swallowed up by the maintenance charges of the establishment and the people get very little, in fact nothing in return for the taxes they pay. Moreover the Committees have been drawing upon the fund of the Salsette Taluka Local Board at the cost of the agriculturists from whom it is collected chiefly for the improvement of their village communications, sanitation and water supply. In short it may be said that the position of the Committees is more or less a bankrupt one and it will not improve matters even by enhancing the valuation of properties without any scientific basis as they have done lately. It is a waste of public money to allow the Committees to exist in their present condition.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

THE KAISER'S EASTERN DREAMS.

VISION OF A THRONE IN JERUSALEM

Carlyle attributed the success of Mohammed the Apostle of Islam, and the power of Jehad, to the influence of a "fixed idea" which dominated the Prophet's mental outlook. Mohammed was convinced that he was a prophet chosen by God and sent to purify a corrupted world.

Is the present world-wide conflict the outcome of a similar idea existing in the mind of the Kaiser? Has he convinced himself that has been divinely chosen to enforce a new culture or religion upon the world? An examination of his own utterances and of many significant facts which are daily coming to light seem to indicate some such parallel between his conceptions and those of the old prophet Mohammed; while it is interesting to notice how the life of the great Arabian seems to have influenced the Kaiser and his policy.

There is the curious belief that the Hohenzollern family is retaled to the tribe of the Kuraish from which Mohammed sprang, a belief of which the Kaiser took advantage when in his earlier days he went to Palestine and declared himself to be a Moslem, this apparently being part of an elaborate scheme to gain the favour of the Whole Moslem world, which has resulted in the German domination of Turkey.

A BARBAROSSA LEGEND.

When the writer was staying in the German palace on the summit of the Mount of Olives a lady who was acting as deaconess in charge of the establishment told him that the Kaiser believed he was to fulfil a prophecy made during the reign of Barbarossa. The story she told was the outcome of a question asked concerning a magnificent portrait of Barbarossa which adorned one wall of a large hall in the palace. Barbarossa had been chosen leader of the third crusade in 1188 a.d. and had prophesied the break-up of the Holy Roman Empire. He declared that a time would come when he would appear to a German king who would reign over an Empire of United German States, and that not many years afterwards Germany would rule the world. The Kaiser believed that Barbarossa had appeared to his grandfather, under whose reign the German State had been united, and apparently believed in the possibility of the remainder of the prophecy being fulfilled.

The palace is situated on the summit of the peak of the Mount of Olives called "Scopus," just above the terraces where the Roman armies under Titus were encamped in ad. 70. It overlooks the Holy City, wherein lies the tomb for which the old Crusaders fought. In the eastern wall of the city can be seen the Golden or Beautiful Gate, now walled up. The Moslems fear the fulfilment of a prophecy regarding this gate. It is believed that a Christian king will one day ride through and reign over the city.

The palace was endowed by the Kaiser's mother, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. It was opened by the Kaiser himself in 1910 as a hospice for weary Germans. So few Germans patronised it that it was shortly afterwards thrown open to British and American visitors. It is a very massive structure containing, in addition to rooms for visitors, apartments for the use of the German royal family, banqueting hall, a large church, and a strong tower, the top of which carries a powerful searchlight and wireless installation rising 4,000 feet above the sea-level.

ENTERING THE HOLY CITY.

The opening ceremony was very interesting—and significant.

In 1910 the Kaiser landed at Jaffa, where years before he had landed as a Moslem, as a crusading monarch. Clad in the old mediaeval costume he rode at the head of a procession from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and entered the Holy City through a breach in the wall, just as a conquering king might have done.

What was in his mind at this time? Was his object purely one of charity? Did the portrait of Barbarossa hang in the banquet hall merely by coincidence, and were the searchlight at the top of the tower and the wireless apparatus merely ornaments of the benevolent institution? Or did he look forward to the time when, having conquered the world, he would sit in his palace on the Mount of Olives as Monarch of the World—"The King of Jerusalem"—ruler under God of a Theocracy of the nations of the earth?

Some other instances of German preparation in the Moslem lands of Egypt and Palestine which have come under the notice of the writer may be cited.

In Cairo and Alexandria and other towns of Egypt were German schools, hospitals, etc. In the village of the Delta were German cotton merchants, and often in strategic centres traces of German influence were to be found. In Belbeis, one of the natural entrances into the Delta from the east, about three years before the outbreak of war a German company purchased at great cost a large tract of desert land which had been unsuccessfully farmed by Greeks. Expensive irrigation works were begun, ever extending towards the Suez Canal. It is interesting to remember that the Moslem armies under Arm entered Egypt through Belbeis in 640 a.d. and one cannot but speculate as to the significance of the German farming operations in that region during 1910-1914!

During the conquest of Egypt the Arabian troops were considerably hampered and delayed by the Abyssinians, who flooded the land. Under the shadow of the great Assouan dam a German mission station was established some years before the war the mission existed to evangelise the Nubians round about—and incidentally to instil the principles of German culture.

On the summit of Mount Carmel, overlooking the Bay of Haifa, stands a German mission house of rest, surrounded by splendid natural terraces—a few guns mounted here would command the whole bay. Just below, on the mountain side, lay a flourishing German colony

FERMENTING TROUBLE.

In addition to the great palace on the summit of Mount of Olives where great barrack like hospices, strongly built and formidable, within and round about the Holy City, of German origin.

For years Moslem propaganda has been going on in Abyssinia, and unfortunately, owing to the ignorant prejudice and orthodox narrow-mindedness of the priests, many people have been led to embrace Islam. It looks very much as if Germano-Turkish intrigue hoped to foment trouble which would spread northwards into the Sudan and even southwards to Uganda. Shall we ever know how farreaching the Pan-Islamic policy has been?

The loss of Baghdad and the success of the Hejaz rebellion have ruined Turkish prestige. The Ottoman lands—Syria, Palestine, Arabia—have for years chafed against the corruption and tyranny of Turkey, all of which contributed to defeat the German scheme; but it was successful enough to force us to hold great armies in Egypt and in India, and to stir up the fanaticism of the Senussi tribes, which happily are not so streng as was once supposed.

Germany has not yet given up the idea of her dominance of the Baghdad Railway, and only the operations of the Allies will prove to the Kaiser that there is no longer any possibility of his reigning at Jerusalem.

U.P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

About 1,500 persons attended the United Provinces Provincial Conference which opened at Sitapur on Sunday, including the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad and Mr. Jinnah. Arrangements for the comforts of delegates were excellent. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra in his presidential address gave a comprehensive survey of the political situation. He then pointed out that Government's recognition of the aims of the educated classes was entirely different from the recognition of the methods by which these were to be attained. With regard to the apprehension of the British non-official community regarding the demand for self-Government, the speaker asserted that there was no cause for any real danger, for gradually increasing the delegation of administrative power into Indian hands meant but a protanto diminution of it in European hands, which prospect, although not pleasant to the bureaucracy, could not in any substantial way affect either the business or the political interests of the commercial community. The Subjects Committee meets to-day.

DURBAR AT BELGAUM.

CONTRIBUTION TO WAR FUNDS AND RECRUITING.

(From our Correspondent.)

A District Durbar was held by the Collector of Belgaum on Monday the 8th October 1917, at 5 p.m. to bestow the Sanad and Badge on their respective recipients. The Collector Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., arrived at the Durbar, preceded by his Chobdar, proclaiming the usual formulae and officials, punctually at 5 p.m. and opened the proceedings at once. In the course of his remarks the Collector said that as they were all aware that Durbar was being held to confer the Sanads and Badges of their respective titles, on 4 of their distinguished citizens, viz., "Khan Bahadurs" on Khan Saheb Ardeshir Navroji; of "Rao Bahadur" on Rao Saheb R. G. Naik; of "Khan Saheb" on Mr. Mahamad Issak; of "Rao Saheb" on Mr. Malgouda Desai. But as that was a district Durbar, held after the lapse of a period of three years, he proposed to give a short summary of the principal events of that period, before proceeding to perform the ceremony of presenting the Sanads and Badges. The Collector then briefly reviewed matters in connection with the War, the Indian Imperial War Relief Fund, Central Committee, Belgaum Branch, (of which Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Navroji was the Chairman since the beginning of the War, and who had also supervised all the arrangements in connection with the Indian War Hospital in Belgaum up till the time it was recently transferred to Poona, which Rao Bahadur Naik had supervised the boxes of comforts sent to the troops at Mesopotamia). The Collector, who is the President of this Fund, congratulated the people of Belgaum, on the excellent results achieved. The Collector expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the Belgaum District headed the list of all the Districts of the Southern Division, in the matter of the actual payments towards the War Loan. He, however, regretted his inability to similarly congratulate the Belgaum District in the matter of recruiting, and contrasted the results achieved in this matter, by the small State of Savantwadi, with the Belgaum District, for the former with its population of only two lakhs had sent out 1200 recruits, while the latter District with its population of over ten lakhs, had up till now sent out only 300. He pointed out how deplorable was this state of affairs, he also pointed out the great advantages of a military life, and exhorted all those throughout the District, who had the welfare of their country at heart, to do their best to collect a much larger number of recruits in the future.

The Collector then proceeded to the principal function of the Durbar, and briefly review the services of the gentlemen, on whom the honours were to be conferred, and congratulated each of them, in the order mentioned above, and conferred on them their respective Sanads, Badges and copies of the Government of India Notifications conferring the honours on them, to which the recipients suitably replied. The Collector then concluded the proceedings by exhorting the public men of the District to try to follow in the footsteps of the distinguished recipients of the honours that evening. After the National Anthem was sung—the whole assembly upstanding, the Collector and the President declared the Durbar closed.

BEWARE OF SWINDLERS !

HERE'S A PECULIAR TYPE

THE FEMALE SWINDLER

The greatest Female Swindler known to Society to-day is the person perpetrating crimes in the name of Lu Valroy. She has puzzled and escaped the detection of the greatest of detectives. She leaves no clues to convict her. Poor Detective Dixon lost his life in the attempt to arrest Lu's accomplice but

DETECTIVE JACK COULSON

IS ON THE TRACK OF

"THE FEMALE SWINDLER"

Will he arrest her? Will she acknowledge her numerous crimes ?

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/4. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

CONSUMPTION

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

DR. C. MUTHU, the world-famous specialist, who recently toured India has consented to try my remedy in his sanatorium.

Consumption can now be cured even in 2nd and 3rd stages and in "Hopeless" cases by this remedy made of Indian Herbs.

Government Official's remarkable testimony:—

"I have noticed one peculiar improvement in particular since I started your cure. My sputum is undoubtedly a better colour. Before it used to be pure yellow, now the yellow even in the morning is considerably mixed with white and very little of the sputum sinks in water. . . . I have lost the constant nervous feeling and have done a lot of work without noticing the extra exertion at all. Just before taking your cure I was running a temperature of over 100 deg. was quite unable to cycle to office or my construction works. Almost from the very day I started this medicine I have felt so extraordinarily well. . my appetite has improved and I have not had any pleuritic pains at all. I particularly notice the absence of pain, I used to have before in the legs and back."

NOTE.—This patient is in the 3rd stage and has been treated by famous specialists and got rapidly worse.

I get similar letters from nearly all parts of the world.

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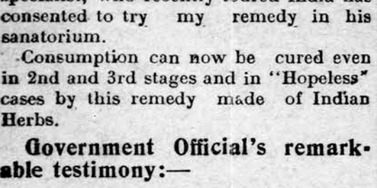

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

	Bales
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	32.50+30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, Oct. 13th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	40,000
" " Forwarded	2,100
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	2,600
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	190,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	230,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.98	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good	17.23	
" " Fine	17.48	
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.60	
" " Fully Good	18.85	
" " Fine	19.10	
Broach Good	19.84	
" Fully Good	20.12	
" Fine	20.39	
Scinde Good	16.98	
" Fully Good	17.23	
" Fine	17.48	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000	
" to Continent	5,000	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½	Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75.25	Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	88½—⅝	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 12th

Bar Silver Spot	44 1/4—1/2	
Closing Tone of Silver :—Absence of Buyers—Dull.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8	
" " " 6 "	5 3/8	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
Consols 2½ %	56½ + ⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50	
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½	Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	56½	
Ex. on London at Paris	France 27.6½	Unchgd.

London, Oct. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	44—½	
Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4	
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8	
" " " 6 "	5 3/8	
Interest day to day loans	4	
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
Consols 2½ %	56½	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50	
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½	Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	56½	Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.49—.3	

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 12th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½	Unchgd.
5 % New	£95—⅛	

London, Oct. 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½	Unchgd.
5 % New	£95	Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 12th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept.	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept.	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	600
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct.	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	22/3

Indisposition of business is due to stoppage of Dutch cables, which increase the difficulty.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov.	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	2/7½

London, Oct. 13th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept.	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct.	600
Linseed Bombay small grains Sept.-Oct.	590

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	22/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov.	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Sellers	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Quotations this morning for Good Broach April were Rs. 445 Exchange terms and Rs. 444 Association terms. As New York and Liverpool were closed on Saturday we have no news from these markets, but the steadiness here is due to cable reports of killing frost in America, and the expectation that the New York market will be higher to-day on reopening. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 446 for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 448, and later on to Rs. 451½ on covering and speculators buying in the bazaar. The rate then dropped Rs. 2 to Rs. 449½. At Colaba there was very little doing on Association terms. During the day transactions have been confined almost entirely to the bazaar and a fair business has been done. The close was slightly easier at our quotations as below.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		447½
Fine Hingangbat Wardah	January		443
" Nagpur Kampti			440
" Khamgaon Akola			423
" Khandeish			402
" Muthia			391
" Bengal			350
Fully Good Bengal			324

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATION AT 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April		449
Bengal fully good	January		324

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 15th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	348	326		1-25 January
H.G. Sind Punjab	335	313		"
M. G, Nagpore	443			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	426			"
M.G. Khandeish	403	380		"
M.G. Muthia	385			"
M.G. Broach			450	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 13th October :—

Cotton	530	bales.
Wheat	6,768	cwts.
Linseed	697	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	144	"
Gingelly ee l	Nil	
Poppyseea	388	"
Groundnuts	973	"
Castorseed	8,439	"
Rice	8,799	"
Myrabollams	1,643	"
Cottonseed	925	"
Mowraseed	70	"
Gram	3,603	"
Jowar	170	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	412	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m:

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G)	.. 342	324	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 310	312	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 405	385	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 385	360	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	.. 426	406	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Amraoti (M.G.)	.. 424	..	..		1/25th Jan 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	.. 432	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 437	..	..		1/25th Jan 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 441	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 446	420	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	448	..		1/25th Apl. 18
	.. ..	..	..		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 14th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		
" " Cawnpore 70-30		
" Karachi Bangla		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
" Cawnpore		
" Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed, Brown Bold		
" Thin		
Teelseed, White 85.15		
" Gajar 75.25		
" Black		
" Gajar 50.50		
Poppyseed, White		
Groundnuts		
Mowraseed		
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	6 7 4½	
Linseed May	6 7 3	

Ready Market closed.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The silver market is quiet and dull following the decline in London.

Bar Silver, 25-14.
Sovereign, 15-14.
Silver ex-Duty Ready 96-11.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 96-13.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 5/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 195.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 202½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 194.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 278½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 146½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 :—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 76.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
Sanitary, 94.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened fairly active but dull throughout. Amount of business was not through chiefly in weaving mill shares, the chief rise has been in Simplex Mill shares which closed at Rs. 835 per share with buyers.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,840 to 1,847/8, Madhavjees from 2,460 to 2,470, Fazulbhoys from 845 to 847/8, Simplex from 800 to 830, Advances improved to 1,115, Bombay Dyeings to 1,080, Bombay Uniteds to 805, Bradburys to 520, Nagpurs to 2,610, Crescents to 257/8, Currimbhoy to 370, Davids to 560, Indore Malwas to 397/8, Kohinoors to 975, Luxmi Cottons to 1,460, Manockjee Petits to 1,980, New Greats to 265, Pearls to 570, Sholapurs to 6,200, Swadeshis to 1,845, Tata Mill to 725, Textiles to 2,000, Vishnus to 450, Bombay Tramways to 352/8, Bombay Burmas to 1,030.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

The Cloth Markets will be closed to-day on account of the "Amvas" holiday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 13th October, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 52,58,311	
" Deposits at Branches .. " 107,54,349	160,12,660
Other Deposits	29,60,75,564
Post Bills	363
Sundries	25,49,778
Rs.	33,38,41,933

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	260,61,338
Other authorised Securities	27,77,088
Credits. on Government and other authorised securities	102,07,244
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	434,27,021
Bills Discounted and Purchased	110,05,894
Dead Stock	9,36,149
Stamps	5,905
Bullion	3,125
Balances with other Banks	7,43,496
Sundries	2,93,466
Cash	23,83,81,181
Rs.	33,38,41,933

IN RELIEF OF GOVT. SERVANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand that owing to the abnormal rise in the prices of food stuff and all other necessaries of life the Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee to consider the question of granting local allowance to the Government Servants in Bombay drawing less than Rs. 100, monthly salary. I think it will not be out of place however if the Government be kind enough to extend the scope of this inquiry for the Mofussil Servants of Government who draw salary of less than Rs. 100, particularly in the Judicial Department. The prices of all articles, food and other necessaries have been almost doubled and one does not know when the normal condition will be restored even after the war The result is that these poor servants quietly bear all the difficulties of life owing to poor salaries. Even the wages of ordinary labourers have been raised to nearly 100 per cent. but the salaries of these Government Servants, specially of the Judicial Department which were fixed at a time when every thing was very cheap some scores of years before have remained the same. I think this is the time when their case also should be properly considered by the Government and a substantial increment be allowed to them either by increasing their pay to at least 50 per cent. or giving a special allowance.—Yours etc.,

M. F. ALAMSHAW.

Broach, Oct. 12.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET MATCHES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your kindly allowing me the use of your widely read and influential paper for making a few suggestions in connection with the world-famed Quadrangular-Cricket Matches of your Presidency.. The members of the Committee have to be congratulated on their decision, at least this year to change the time of these matches. Cricket season in India as a rule begins in October when the rains are over, and the holding of these matches in September could never help the best exhibitions of the Cricketers performances when they could not be quite in a time form. It is almost certain that this year's performances in the Quadrangular Matches would be the very best of their kind, but this would again depend upon the choice in the personel of the teams. I understand that the Presidency team will be captained by H. E. Lord Willingdon and the Hindu team, by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. It will be in the fitness of things if the choice of the Islam Gymkhana falls upon Prince Hamid Ullah Khan of Bhopal, who besides being a vigorous bat and a keen wicket keep has captained the Aligarh College team for two seasons with much credit and ability, all due to his fine judgment and amiable temper. I am quite sure that those in charge of selection of players will not use the old plea of the wicket being unfamiliar to the up-country players this year as in December they will feel quite at home on the Bombay ground as if on their own and the teams both of the Hindoos and Muslims will be representative of the best talents of the cricketers in India.

K. SALAMUDDIN.

The charge of office of Deputy Chief Political Officer, Basrah Wilayat, was transferred on the first instant from Captain A. T. Wilson D.S.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., to Mr. E. B. Howell, C.I.E., I.C.S., and at the same time the title of the office was changed to Deputy Civil Commissioner, Busrah Wilayat.

The Tavoy correspondent of the "Rangoon Times" reports the purchase of the Hermingyi Mine at Tavoy by a big syndicate at home for thirty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees. Two or three other large firms are sending representatives to Tavoy tdo purchase mines or to take up concessions.

Export of rice is prohibited to the Netherlands East Indies.

The "Cologne Gazette" announces that a crisis has arisen owing to Capelle's speech in the Reichstag on the mutiny, which did not accord with the nature of the statement the Chancellor desired to be made.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP OF 1916-17.

The full text of the report of Mr. Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, on the American cotton crop of 1916-17 has now reached us. He states that the commercial crop amounted to 12,940,934 bales, showing an increase over that of 1915-16 of 2,678 bales, a decrease under that of 1913-14 of 1,941,559 bales. There were material differences in the several groups of States; thus, a drop of 1,060,000 bales in the yield of the Atlantic States was slightly more than offset by a gain in Texas and "Other Gulf" States of 1,063,000. More than half of the loss in the Atlantic group was in Alabama, which suffered, compared with last year, to the extent of more than 52 per cent. mainly from the ravages of the boll weevil. In grade the crop averaged up to the best during the past five years, though it lacked, in a degree, the uniformity of last year's growth. Then, it will be remembered, there was a marked scarcity of low grades and irregular cotton, while this season in some sections, especially in the Memphis districts, a considerable quantity of blue cotton lessened the average. On the whole, however, the average may be stated as middling to strict middling, comparing with middling to strict middling in 1915-16 and middling in 1914-15.

The average price for middling cotton for the year was 18.41 cents per pound, comparing with 11.99 last year, 7.94 the year before, and 13.49 in 1913-14. It must be remembered that the crop averaged middling to strict middling. The average commercial value per bale of lint cotton was $94.82, against $61.40 last year, $41.04 the year before, and $68.06 in 1913-14. In considering the averages it must be remembered that quite a large percentage of the crop was marketed at figures which though high were considerably below those which prevailed during the latter part of the season. Values received have been the highest witnessed for the past 47 years.

Searching the records since 1827-28, it is found that the highest average price reached for middling cotton in the South, before the Civil War, was 19 cents. That was in 1834-35, when the high of the year was 19 cents and the low 11½ cents. Subsequent to the Civil War, getting well on into the "peace period," the record for middling cotton shows :—

	Highest. Cents per Pound.	Lowest. Cents per Pound.
1866-67	42	25
1867-68	33	14½
1868 69	33	22½
1869-70	32	17

The total value of the crop, apart from seed, has been $1,146,102,225, as against $765,700,560 in 1915-16.

INDIAN LABOUR A SUBSTITUTE FOR INDENTURES.

No clash of race interests will complicate the working of the new scheme for assisting the settlement of Indians in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Fiji. It is the work, says the "Times" of an Inter-Departmental Commission of the India Office and the Colonial Office, presided over by Lord Islington. The object is to provide a fair substitute for the system of indentured labour. In some countries to which Indians used to go under indentures the system led, as it was bound to lead in the end, to serious trouble. They were white communities, which wanted the labour of the Indian but did not want him as a settler. There was and is no question of that kind in the case of these four Crown Colonies. They each possess large and prosperous Indian communities. Their industry is tropical, and depends on Asiatic labour, which they have been used to get from India without any sense of grievance on either side. For any actual harm that it was doing, the system of indentured Indian labour for British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Fiji might well have been allowed to go on. But moderate Indian leaders like Mr. G. K. Gokhale objected to the system itself, on grounds which—quite rightly, we think—seemed valid to the Government of India. Lord Hardinge, on the authority of the Secretary of State, announced the coming prohibition of indenturess just before the end of his term as Viceroy, and the prohibition took effect, except in the case of Ceylon and the Malay States, last March. The new system is intended to be a substitute for and an improvement on the old. Its aim is to encourage the voluntary settlement of Indians in these four Crown Colonies, but it leaves the choice open for each individual between settlement and return to India. It has been worked out with great care, is hedged round with the safeguards that experience of the migration of Indian labour has suggested, and is designed to encourage the emigration from India of families rather than of single men. There is, in fact, every reason to hope that the need of these Crown Colonies for Indian labour may be satisfied under this scheme without any undesirable reaction upon Indian opinion, and to the material advantage of the labourers themselves.

Babu Asesh Kumar Banerjee, who went to Arrah on behalf of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to report the Bakr-Id disturbances has been interned there. He writes the charge against him is that he sent objectionable news to "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Bengalee." He has been kept in a solitary cell in Arrah jail.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 15.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and north Hyderabad; local in Lower Burma, south Central Provinces, west coast of the peninsula, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and south-east Madras. Chief amounts are:—Bassein one and half inches, Dibrugarh three, Poona one, Parbhani two, Calicut three.

Forecast:—No change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.850 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.818 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.5 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE ENE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do	95 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	13.32 "
Do. do. year	96.97 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th Oct.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	15	m 10	38	26	9	15	m 4	13	18	4
		11	12a	27	8		4	43a	16	2
Tues.	16	m 11	7	26	11	16	5	12a	15	8
		11	45a	28	1					
Wed.	17	m 11	37	26	11	17	m 5	39	18	3
							5	42a	15	5
Thur	18	m 0	20	28	4	18	m 6	14	18	7
		0	9a	26	9		6	12a	15	4
Fri.	19	m 0	57	28	2	19	m 6	49	19	0
		0	43a	26	5		6	43a	15	6
Sat.	20	m 1	36	27	10	20	m 7	24	19	7
		1	19a	25	11		7	17a	16	0
Sun.	21	m 2	18	27	4	21	m 8	9	20	3
		1	59a	25	8		7	58a	16	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 15 (Monday)	" 6h. 32m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 16 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 33m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 15m.
" 19 (Friday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 14m.
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 13m.
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3	a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0	a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70	p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded round the Gulf of Cambay and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval but in deffect at the other stations; night temperature is also below normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts of the reporting area and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in excess in the southern half.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Mormugao has had 0.55in. and Karwar 0.57in. Skies are heavily clouded in the south Konkan and lightly clouded in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0.78in., Poona 1.01in. and Aurangabad 0.41in. Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad, the Konkan and Malabar, while some showers have occurred in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in south-east Madras.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Deccan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 15th of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total fall since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.3	73.6	67	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	91.5	78.0	69	..	0	—0.18
Do. (14th Oct.)	93.1	76.9	64	..	0	—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.8	66.8	67	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi	86.0	54.1	64	..	29.73	+17.07
Lahore	88.7	62.3	55	..	26.73	+11.56
Hissar	91.2	60.2	65	..	29.64	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	88.2	68.3	61	..	28.31	+4.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.6	66.0	59	..	38.94	+14.18
Mainpuri	88.5	63.9	74	..	30.10	+5.95
Jhansi	89.6	62.4	66	..	43.68	+8.60
Cawnpore	87.4	63.5	65	..	35.34	+12.11
Allahabad	87.9	66.8	68	..	39.33	+3.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.7	67.0	54	..	10.28	+8.05
Karachi	90.0	73.2	80	..	4.24	—1.89
Ajmer	86.8	57.2	72	..	42.34	+23.39
Jaipore	91.0	59.6	40	..	46.43	+24.62
Kotah	89.6	65.0	56	..	55.24	+28.59
Mount Abu	74.8	60.4	43	..	12699	+68.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	68.1	45	..	21.32	+7.49
Dwarka	85.6	81.1	74	..	12.77	—6.42
Veraval	93.6	73.8	70	..	28.79	+9.72
Rajkot	91.1	64.4	55	..	35.66	+9.99
Bhavnagar Parn	92.0	70.6	62	..	31.63	+1.81
Surat	92.5	75.3	70	..	55.07	+14.11
Ahmedabad	94.7	68.3	60	..	43.07	+14.20
Deesa	93.4	62.9	57	0.01	49.59	+26.68
Neemuch	85.1	60.2	50	..	56.68	+28.44
Indore	85.6	60.9	62	..	39.45	+8.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	64.7	79	..	55.97	+4.62
Saugor	86.4	64.0	45	..	50.68	+7.88
Nimbaragabad	86.7	62.6	75	..	52.20	+5.97
Khandwa	87.8	66.5	71	..	33.93	+6.04
Akola	89.3	73.5	73	0.04	26.42	—0.57
Amraoti	98.4	73.9	64	..	23.63	—6.42
Nagpur	89.6	72.5	61	..	48.40	+4.24
Chanda	90.1	73.0	92	0.23	52.19	+3.70
Raipur	88.5	75.4	93	..	62.34	+17.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	78.2	90	..	94.41	+24.75
Ratnagiri	84.5	76.9	82	0.02	109.5	+11.13
Marmugao	84.7	72.3	97	0.55	97.74	+10.43
Karwar	84.3	73.6	96	0.57	125.87	+11.20
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.0	70.5	79	0.07	47.05	—3.03
Ahmednagar	83.0	67.7	85	0.78	21.87	+2.87
Poona	85.2	68.3	70	1.01	21.67	—1.07
Sholapur	89.6	74.5	78	..	19.88	—4.9
Bijapur	86.2	70.3	86	..	22.49	+5.94
Belgaum	81.8	68.4	92	0.04	36.85	—4.17
Aurangabad	87.3	67.8	72	0.41	14.15	+9.27
Nizamsbad (Indur)	90.0	72.3	74	0.05	33.43	+16.55
Hyderabad	86.9	70.9	77	..	28.59	—2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.0	75.6	81	0.01	125.03	+12.66
Calicut	85.8	76.5	93	2.65	87.87	—6.40
Cochin	85.8	73.7	89	0.57	74.37	+0.87
Colombo	84.5	74.2	96	0.11	23.50	—2.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	74.5	82	..	42.71	+16.30
Bellary	89.5	71.7	76	..	20.78	+7.83
Cuddapah	94.0	76.1	72	..	17.23	—4.91
Madras	88.6	76.5	81	..	24.07	+4.06
Bangalore	84.0	65.6	82	..	28.43	+6.98
Coimbatore	88.6	69.5	76	0 05	8.39	—0.45
Trichinopoly	91.1	74.1	79	0.27	21.32	+6.88
Negapatam	95	78.3	69	..	19.08	—2 19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th October, 1917, was 30.069 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .0.1 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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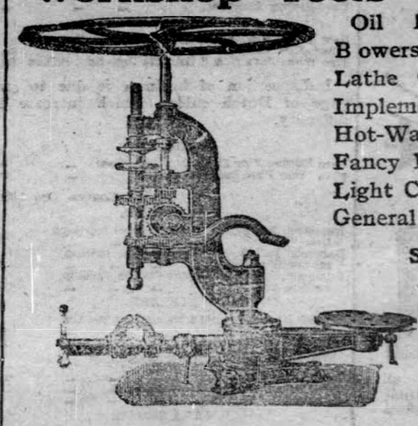
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